

Notice.—Subscribers to the "Register," in town or country, who may change their residences on the 1st of April, are requested to give us early information, in writing if possible, of their new localities, so that we may make the necessary change in the direction of their papers. We can send the paper almost anywhere through Uncle Sam's vast dominions.

Senator Wm. H. Seward has not thanked for a copy of his admirable speech on the management and disposition of the public domain, delivered in the United States Senate, February 27, 1861.

Messrs. Lundy and Brown of the House of Representatives, will please accept our thanks for valuable legislative documents.

The Teachers' and Directors' Association will meet in the Lecture Room of the German Reformed Church, on Saturday the 22d instant. As this is the last meeting of the season, and interesting exercises may be expected, all the friends of Education are earnestly invited to attend.

We Want Money!

The first of April is fast approaching, when everybody wants money to make his annual payments, and none more so than the Printer. The fact is, it is all the year round First of April with him, for he is continually in want of funds. But, laying all jokes aside, we have some heavy payments to meet, on or before the first, and, therefore, thought proper to give this early notice to our kind patrons, confident that they will not let us stick.

The Rail Road.

On Thursday last, a number of workmen commenced the grading of the Rail Road between Easton and Mauch Chunk, a short distance below Allentown, on the south side of the river. The report of an eight pounder gave the signal for the commencement of the work. In another article of to-day's paper, it will be seen that arrangements have actually been made to relay the rails of the Catawissa road its whole length to the Lehigh 47 miles. This forms one of the many branches of the road through the Lehigh valley to Easton. There is now no doubt but that the road will be in full operation from the Susquehanna to New York in less than three years.

General Jail Delivery.

On Tuesday night, the inmates of our County Jail, took it into their heads to free themselves of their bondage. They were six in number, **David L. Ward** and **Thomas Simpson**, imprisoned in November last for passing counterfeit money, **David Fatzinger**, a lad about 16 years of age, for stealing, **Henry H. Kolb**, for obtaining goods under false pretences, **John Giddings**, for assault and battery, and **William Alexander** alias **Bill Frizzel**, colored, also for assault and battery.

It appears they made their escape in real Jack Shepperd style, by the following account, which we collected from such who have reason to know, and from our own observation: The whole party were placed in the rooms of the second story of the Jail. In the early part up until 10 o'clock in the evening, they appeared to be exceedingly lively, much more so than usual, Ward and Simpson promiscuously up and down the entry, apparently entertaining themselves and the rest of the party with singing some of their *Chorus Songs*. While in the act of singing, Mrs. Newhard happened to pass out of her room below, they immediately upon hearing her, stopped singing and inquired if it was objectionable to her, she replied in the negative, this happened at about 9 o'clock. In singing they had no doubt two objects in view; first, to draw the attention of the inmates of the house from any suspicion that might have aroused, and second, that the noise of sawing the ceiling and flooring over head should not be heard, at which the others were at the time engaged. They heated the poker of the stove and burnt holes through the ceiling, then sawed out a hole sufficiently large for them to creep through to the garret. They cut their blankets in strips and tied them together, by means of which they let themselves down through the gable end window to the ground. When down they separated in all directions, in order to prevent followers from tracing them through the snow which had fallen during the night.

The Sheriff has offered a reward of forty dollars for the apprehension of Ward and Simpson. The former is a printer by profession, has pleasing countenance and genteel appearance, and resides when at home in Bellfonte, Centre county. Simpson is stoutly built and has a downcast look, and resides when at home in Pottsville, Schuylkill county.

The Deepest of the Season.

On Monday evening after dark, it commenced snowing and continued during the night and part of Tuesday morning, having fallen to the depth of about ten inches. The weather was mild and continued thawing that nothing is left but an awful state of the roads. The snow did not even cover the *Pigeons*, for which our sportsmen were on the look out!

Ohio Wheat.—Three Counties of Ohio—Wayne, Stark, and Ashland—raised over 4,000,000 bushels of wheat last year. Ohio can raise wheat enough to feed all England. This is the land of bread. Oh, why is it, that in any part of the world the poor should mourn, for bread when there is enough and to spare raised for all?

Mexican Land Warrants are selling at from \$130 to \$140.

Items of Great Interest.

We glean the following interesting items of interest from the *Mining Register*, published in Pottsville, Pa. The Register, by the bye, is one of the best conducted journals in the State its weekly arrival with us, is anxiously looked for, as it is freighted with all that man is capable of collecting; the editors, Messrs. Hall and Flitt are deserving of the best success.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Register says: "I am credibly informed that the Catawissa Railroad Company, whose road from the Lehigh to the Susquehanna, 47 miles in length, which was graded ten years since, have actually purchased the iron to lay the track this coming season."

The Catawissa road connects with the Beaver Meadow road at the Mouth of Black Creek. The latter forms a connection with the Delaware, Lehigh, Schuylkill and Susquehanna road, either at Lehigh or at Perryville. At Easton a connection is again formed with the Somerville road direct, or with the Trenton and Belvidere road via the Raritan Canal to New York.

The editors of the Register express a very flattering opinion of the benefits that Schuylkill county will derive from the incorporation of the bill creating the "Mount Eagle and Tremont-Rail-Road Company." The road as it passed the Senate, is to run from a point on the Mine Hill or Swatara Rail Road, near Tremont, in Schuylkill county, to a point near Mount Eagle, in Dauphin county. This road will form a continuous route to the Central Railroad, thereby opening a market of considerable magnitude not now available. So it will Mr. Register!!!

In regard to Free Banks, the Register says: "The General Banking Law, based on State stocks, has been warmly discussed, for some days past, in the State Senate. Both sides of the question have able supporters. The doubts of some of the constitutionality of the proposition, keep them from giving it a support, while others oppose it because they believe it injudicious to increase the banking capital of the State. We do not hesitate to give it as our opinion that the enactment of general laws will do away with the necessity of the 'log-rolling' course of special legislation, and remove the obstructions to free and independent action upon the affairs of State. General laws, properly formed, so as to guard the rights of individuals, and yet so devoid of unnecessary stringency, as to induce practical organization under them, must exist the condition of our people, and prevent the blighting increase of moneyed monopoly. We are not then compelled to dance attendance upon a partial legislature, and ply the sycophant for the purpose of obtaining permission to exercise a right."

Mr. Hunter's Bill.

The newspapers are discussing the merits of Mr. Hunter's Bill. The importers say that the bill "Only establishes the practice under the tariff of 1816 in respect to the valuation of merchandise at and to the place of exportation, making that law which the Supreme Court recently decided was not law, viz: the addition to the invoice of the trade and shipping charges to the place of export, and fixing the time of valuation at the date of exportation instead of the time of purchase. This confirms Mr. Walker's view of the law of '46 and the practice under that law, until altered by the recent decision of the Supreme Court, fixing the value on which duties were to be assessed, at actual cost to the purchaser, irrespective of the time of shipment. It is therefore an error that under Mr. Hunter's bill, duties can be collected on the freight to this country as well as upon the value at the time of shipment. It is an open question, and capable of two constructions, and will no doubt give rise to innumerable law suits, as every importer will claim that the practice under it shall be the same as under the law of '46, which prescribed the same mode of appraisement, and if this be not done, duties will be paid under protest, and suit instituted to recover the excess of duty paid."

Others give a different construction to the law. The *Hartford Times*, which pretenses to have its information from very good authority, says:—"This new law gives the Pennsylvania iron makers a protective duty of 45 per cent. instead of 30 per cent. afforded by the tariff of 1846, because the average price of pig iron in the principal 161st market, Glasgow, is about 12 dollars per ton, and the average freight and charges from that port to this country about 66 per cent, or one half the value of the iron there. The duty, therefore, is now equal to 45 per cent, and the protection from the freight and charges is exactly 5 per cent. more, making in all 50 per cent. of protection under this new law upon this prime necessary of every branch of industry."

Upon cottons and woollens we are informed by good authority that this law, by levying the duty upon freight and charges, will afford an additional amount of protection, varying from 5 to 10 per cent. according to the coarseness and bulkiness of the imported article. The well informed manufacturers also estimate that the appointment of appraisers at large affords them a further protection of about 10 per cent. as compared with the old law, by preventing fraudulent invoices, and securing a uniform valuation. On the whole, the high tariff men have managed their card with considerable adroitness. If they have not obtained all they desired or exorbitantly demanded, they have at all events got more than they had reason to expect. They are pretty well satisfied with the result, and we know they would be so when we observed the complacency with which Mr. Winthrop accepted Hunter's bill as a substitute for his own.

Lucky.—A woman, 68 years old, who is deaf and dumb, was married for the fourth time at Jordastown Church, England, on the 21st ult., her bridegroom being a young man of 21.

SEVENTH CENSUS

Northampton County.—Official.
The following is an official statement of the population of Northampton county, as shown by the seventh Census, taken in 1850.

DISTRICTS.	Population.	Whites.	Colored.	Foreign Born.	Produce.
Lehigh Ward.	3908	662	778	53	14
Bushkill Ward.	8342	571	631	81	64
Pop. of Easton.	7250	1288	1409	84	4
South Easton.	1511	223	270	12	8
Williams.	2634	444	463	20	107
Forks.	2321	301	418	28	103
Saucon.	2905	459	536	22	181
Up. Nazareth.	708	97	103	30	135
Low. Nazareth.	1297	222	242	30	78
Nazareth, town.	408	61	63	—	—
Bethlehem, township.	2104	371	405	23	150
Hanover.	428	61	62	5	42
East Allen.	1475	257	273	8	94
Allen.	1150	180	204	6	82
Lehigh.	2343	400	427	18	149
Bethlehem Dor.	1616	219	329	31	35
Bushkill.	1889	336	371	20	120
Plainfield.	1753	304	319	16	140
Moore.	2015	437	505	26	207
Up. Mt. Bethel.	2855	490	520	20	126
Low. Mt. Bethel.	3117	631	673	32	259
Total.	40235	6836	7532	436	2102

Board of Revenue.

The Board of Revenue Commissioners are now in Session at Harrisburg, having assembled on the 26th ult. This Board was established by the Act of 1844 laying a three mill tax on real estate, and taxing money and other property for paying the interest on the State debt, with a view of equalizing the taxes throughout the Commonwealth, and is composed of one member from each judicial District. The act requires the County Commissioners of the several counties to furnish the Board, under oath with a detailed statement of the returns by the assessors of all the property taxable for State purposes. The Commissioners and all other County and township officers are required to answer under oath such questions in regard to the correctness of their assessments as may be put to them.

This District is represented in the present Board, by General Fogle of Lehigh county, who we trust will see that no injustice is done to the tax-payers of Old Northampton, who have always been prompt in the payment of their quota of State tax.

We see by the proceedings of the Board, now in session, that Mr. Fogle presented the following statement as the valuation of Lehigh county:

Property subject to 3 mill tax,	\$8,396,438
" " 1 per cent. tax,	91,061
" " 2 " " "	1,600
Total	\$8,489,106
Tax on watches, \$92 75.	
Which was agreed to—year twenty, says three.	
And the above was determined as the valuation of the county of Lehigh for the next three years.	
Mr. Fogle also proposed the following as the valuation of Northampton county:	
Property subject to 3 mill tax,	\$13,533,364
" " 1 per cent. tax,	151,250
" " 2 " " "	4,045
Total	\$13,708,659
Tax on watches, \$108 50.	
Which was agreed to—year twenty-three, says none.	
And the above was determined upon as the valuation of the county of Northampton for the next three years.	

The Appraisement Bill.

There is much doubt as to the effect, if any, upon iron and coal, likely to be produced by the appraisement bill passed at the recent session. The *N. York Express* says it is merely intended to legalize the circulars issued by Secretary Walker, upon the rules of which the tariff of 1816 had been administered, and which the Supreme Court had annulled as not in accordance with the meaning of the tariff act. Others aver that it increases the duty on iron about \$1.00 per ton. The question raised is whether duties under the bill are to be charged upon freight. The act to our mind is clear. It clearly includes "all costs and charges." It will remain for the Secretary of the Treasury to give the act the proper construction.

Nullification Nullified.

On the 15th ult., the Senate of Missouri unanimously directed the Governor of the State to return the resolutions of the late Nashville Convention to its Secretary or President, "without note or comment," and resolved that, as legislators or individuals, they would "entertain no communication from persons who can so far forget the interests of the people as to claim the right in a State to secede from the Union, believing that such sentiments only emanate from deluded fanatics, or from the traitors of our country." Whigs, Democrats, and anti-Bonapartists all joined to nullify this heavy stone against the seceders of a dead and rotten Union. Missouri has no sympathy for traitors or free soles, North or South.

Price of Women.—A correspondent at San Francisco gives the following account of the value of women in that city:

"Women sell here for from five hundred to as high as ten thousand dollars a piece. If a good looking young lady was to come to this country, I have no doubt but that she might get as high as twenty or thirty thousand dollars for herself. There was a ship that came from Chili day before yesterday, and let go her anchor within speaking distance of us, and she had ninety-three women on board of her. Today at twelve o'clock there was but one left, and she was about seventy years old."

A man named Hudson has been sentenced in Tennessee, to five years' imprisonment for marrying his niece.

Safety Fund and Free Banks.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, of March 14th says:

"Pray, Messrs. Editors, explain how a 'Safety Fund Bank' can become a 'bad concern.' Your paper of this morning says the brokers of the City of New York will not buy the notes of the Lewis County Bank; now I have been under the impression that the notes of the Safety Fund Banks were always made safe by the Register of the State issuing countersigned notes, equal only to an amount of State Stocks which have been deposited with him as collateral security."

To which the New York Tribune, of March 15th, replies as follows:

"In commenting upon this communication the learned financial Editor of the Ledger proceeds to show that 'Safety Fund' Banks may make bad failures, because the securities pledged to secure the noteholders fluctuate in value, and may not sell for sufficient to pay the notes, &c., &c. The correspondent seems to have some lingering doubts of the correctness of his impressions, but the Busby of the Ledger writes with all the dignity of an oracle, and as if he really understood the subject upon which he is writing. The antipathy of the Ledger to all Banks leads it easily into error upon the subject of Banking, and it becomes our duty to dispel its ignorance in this case. The 'Safety Fund' system is the old system of Banking of this State, and the Fund consisted of 4 per cent. yearly contributions from all Banks in the State. This fund was pledged for the redemption of the notes of broken Banks, and was long ago exhausted by the demands upon it. The amount which is yet due up to the expiration of the last Safety Fund charter, is pledged for the redemption of the scrip issued by the Bank Department in payment of the notes of exploded Banks. The Lewis County is a 'Safety Fund' Bank, and has not a dollar of securities pledged for the redemption of its notes. The 'Free Banking System' is the new Banking System of the State, and under it all the notes of the Banks are amply secured by securities deposited with the Comptroller. Soon after the passage of the Law there were some swindling Banks organized under it, and brought the system into some discredit by exploding. Stringent amendments have since been passed, and the system now affords perfect security to note holders. So ample is this security, and such is the entire confidence of the public in it, that when the failure of three of these free Banks was announced in the journals a few days since, and for a day or two generally believed, their circulating notes passed from hand to hand with the same freedom as before, and the brokers bought them at the same discount as other unexpired money. As far as the noteholders are concerned, there is no safer banking system in the world than the present law of this State."

Great Fire in Carlisle.

Carlisle, March 12, 1861. The most extensive and destructive fire which has ever occurred in our borough, took place this morning, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. It originated in the stable attached to Scott's Hotel, and notwithstanding the utmost exertions of the citizens, it spread with frightful and terrible rapidity; the wind blowing fresh from the northwest.

It soon spread to the adjacent buildings, and in the course of a few hours, no less than four, ten dwelling houses, twenty two stables and warehouses, and one church (the Lutheran) were entirely consumed. Several horses and cows perished in the flames.

The loss is estimated at \$50,000; only about \$8,000 being covered by insurance. The fire was got under at 4 o'clock this morning. No lives were lost, but several persons were seriously injured. It is supposed to have been the work of incendiary.

The Lutheran church was a substantial brick structure.

March 18.—From thirty to forty buildings, of different description were destroyed in the conflagration this morning. The fire broke out on the west side of the alley in the rear of North Hanover street, where it commenced. The stables of Mr. Arnold and Moyer, the stables and carriage house of Miss Starn and Mr. Scott, the warehouse and stable of Mr. Leuer, and the stables of George Keller and John Humes were entirely consumed, together with most of their contents.

On the opposite of the alley a large brick house known as the "Arcade," among the colored population, the stable of Mr. Todd, and several other buildings owned by R. Sharpless and occupied by colored persons, were also burnt to the ground.

From these the fire extended along Louthes street, and destroyed the dwelling occupied by Mrs. Rhinehart and Mr. Fridley, Mrs. I. Todd, the family of the ex-sheriff Huffer. In most all of these houses more or less furniture was consumed.

The next building destroyed was a spacious church edifice of the Lutheran congregation, on Bedford street. A large frame dwelling house immediately opposite, owned by Mr. Zollmifer, was also consumed.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Harrisburg, March 17, 1861. SENATE.

On the 7th on motion of Mr. Shimer, the bill to incorporate the board of elders of the Northern diocese of the church of the United Brethren, was taken up, discussed, and passed a second and final reading.

On the 14th, Mr. Sanderson, of the Committee of Estates and Escheats reported, with amendments, the bill to authorize the German congregation of Moore township, Northampton county, to sell certain real estate.

Mr. Shimer presented a bill to incorporate the Allentown iron company.

On the 15th, on motion of Mr. Walker the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to establish a system of General Banking, based on State stocks, the question pending being upon the adoption of the twenty-first section of the bill. After some debate the bill passed through.

The title was agreed to, and on the question, "Shall the bill be transferred for a third reading?" it was agreed to by the following vote:—Yeas 10—Nays 14.

HOUSE.

On the 8th, Mr. A. E. Brown moved that the House do now proceed to consider the bill to incorporate the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Easton.

When the orders of the day were called, Mr. Schaffer moved to suspend the orders, which was agreed to; yeas 62, nays 19.

The bill was then taken up, (Mr. Scouler in the chair), read, and the bill then came up on a second reading. After a few remarks from Mr. A. E. Brown in its favor, and Mr. Brindle in opposition to an increase of the banking capital of the State.

Mr. Rhey replied to Mr. Brindle, and stated his position in reference to banks.

The bill was further discussed by Messrs. Olive, Brindle, and Jackson.

Mr. Demers moved to postpone the bill for the present.

Mr. A. E. Brown opposed the motion, as did Mr. Brower, who declared himself to be an anti-bank whig.

The motion to postpone was not agreed to; yeas 20, nays 61.

The question recurring upon the passage of the bill on second reading, and it passed; yeas 47, nays 38.

Mr. Laury on the same day, introduced a bill to repeal the second section of an act passed April 19, 1848, relative to actions against county commissioners.

On the 11th a large number of bills, to which there was no objection, and which are of a private nature, were severally read and prepared for final passage. The two following are included:—

A bill to incorporate the Macungie Horse company, for the detection of horse thieves in the county of Lehigh.

A bill to authorize the German congregation of Moore township, Northampton county, to make sale of fourteen acres and one hundred and forty perches of land.

On the 14th, Mr. Penniman of the Committee on Inland Navigation, reported with amendments, a supplement to an act incorporating the Hamburg and Allentown railroad company.

Mr. Laury, a bill to provide for the appointment of a brigade inspector in Lehigh county; and a bill to incorporate the Allentown iron company.

GLEANINGS.

Buffalo city last year paid a tax of over \$400,000—being about ten dollars for every person in the city.

By the law of France no priest, doctor or attorney is allowed to accept a deathbed legacy.

During 1850, there were 15,336 deaths in the city of Mexico, of which 8610 were from cholera alone. The number of births was 8329, and the marriages only 1210.

Jenny Lind's seven concerts in New Orleans, for which the tickets sold at a premium of from three to twenty dollars, realized from \$140,000 to \$160,000.

The New York Anti-Renters have called a State Convention to secure a re-organization, &c., to strengthen their political power.

A preacher lately attempted to smother his wife at Keokuk, Iowa. He acted under the influence of a woman.

It is estimated that the amount of gold shipped from California, since the first discovery, is about \$68,500,000.

It is estimated that the property belonging to the city of New York, laid out in public walks, squares and parks, amounts to \$8,986,000.

One of Aaron Burr's love victims' now resides in Bleecker street, New York. Her needle affords her the necessities of life.

On Friday evening last, John Miller, aged 15 years, a son of Mr. Joseph Miller, who resides near Hamburg, in Berks county, Pa., was found dead in his father's barn.

To drink cold water or other fluids after fatigue and abstinence in a heat above 85 degrees, is almost certain death.

No less than \$3,594,000 bonds of this railroad were sold in the Exchange of New York on Thursday last week, in the short space of 37 minutes.

The Secretary of the Treasury has refused to pay Senators constructive mileage, because Congress has made no appropriation for that purpose.

There is a strong probability of a fierce Indian war in California. The frontier tribes muster 7000 warriors.

The Free Bank bill has passed the Senate of Ohio by a vote of fifteen to twelve. It will, without doubt, become a law.

Never buy what you do not want, simply because it is cheap; it will be a dear article to you in the end.

Among Barnum's curiosities added to his Museum, is a musquillo's bladder, containing the souls of 24 misers, and the fortunes of 17 printers—nearly half full.

Ask of strangers charity, of acquaintances advice, of relations nothing, and you will always have a full supply.

We notice that a bill has been introduced into the Legislature, empowering the Court of Common Pleas of any county of the State, to make a decree changing the name of any person residing in any county, at any time, three months after being petitioned to do the same by such person; provided that notice of the application, as well as the decree after the same, shall be published in one or more newspapers, to be designated by the Court. It provides, further, that any person whose name is thus changed shall pay, before the entering of the decree, to the Prothonotary of said Court, ten dollars, of which two dollars shall be retained by the Prothonotary, and the remainder shall go to the use of the State as a tax upon the decree.—*Daily News.*

Historical Item.

We learn from a communication in the *Wilkes-Barre Advocate* in relation to the formation of Montour county the following in relation to Chester and Delaware counties:

Half a century ago, a similar contest arose in Chester county. The seat of justice was removed from old Chester, on the Delaware, to West Chester. Indignant to the real or fancied wrong, all the lower part of the county was up in arms. Troops actually marched up to West Chester, armed to the teeth, and a cannon was brought to bear with a view of leveling the new Court House then being built, but wiser counsels prevailed. Subsequent thought suggested that the county should be divided, and the county of Delaware was established, the division line running between two and three miles of West Chester. There were not so many inhabitants in the new county of Delaware as there are now in Montour. In 1810 Delaware contained only 14,734 inhabitants. In 1850 the number had increased less than an hundred. Yet no war was made upon Delaware, but she was permitted to retain her limits and her organization.

Large Family.—The Rev. Valentine Balsbush, a preacher of the German Baptist denomination, and who resides in South Hanover township, Dauphin county, Pa., was born on the 14th of February, 1764, and was 97 years old in February last, is now in the enjoyment of good health and a sound mind. He has had eleven children, seventy-nine grand-children, and one hundred and nine great-grand-children—one hundred and eighty six altogether—twenty-three of whom are dead. He has officiated as minister of the gospel for the last 46 years. He has a sister now living who is in her ninety-third year.

Liberal Donations.—The Boston correspondent of the *Newburyport Herald* says:—"The sum of twenty thousand dollars has been subscribed and paid, within the past few days, by the Unitarians in this city, in aid of the Theological School in Meadville, near Lake Erie, in Pennsylvania. One of the western friends of this institution, H. J. Huidekoper, Esq., offered to make a donation of ten thousand dollars, on condition that the further sum of forty thousand dollars was obtained. Twenty-six thousand dollars of this amount was obtained in New England!"

New License Law.—The people of Chester county have succeeded in obtaining a special act from the Legislature relative to the selling of spirituous liquors in that county. This new law transfers all the power now possessed by the Court of Quarter Sessions in the granting of licenses, to a Board of License, to consist of three persons, to be chosen annually in each borough and township, who shall have the power of granting or withholding licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors.