

The Counterfeiters Retaken.
On Thursday last, Sheriff Newark received a dispatch from Williamsport, Lehigh county, stating that Ward and Simpson, the counterfeiters, who broke out of prison in our borough, were safely lodged in jail at that place. We learn that they were practicing their old business, no doubt finding it a pretty profitable one. Deputy Sheriff Hainz and Dr. George Hand left here on Friday, and safely returned with the birds, decorated with iron bracelets. We trust the Sheriff will furnish them with suitable guard chains, &c., until our judges and jury will furnish them with a more economical place of abode.

Reader—Your Duty.
If you desire an interesting paper, subscribe for it—pay in advance—read it attentively—write for it occasionally, and procure all the new subscribers you can. If you have a family and wish to interest your son or daughter in reading a paper, furnish them the means of becoming a subscriber, and you will have the double pleasure of reading the paper and hearing it read. If your neighbor borrows your paper and don't return it, by all means get him to subscribe for one of his own. If you have a brother in the church who says he is too poor to take a religious paper, tell him to drink more water, and less "hard cider." He will thereby add much to his own comfort and lose no friends. If you have never taken the Lehigh Register you can give the editor an agreeable surprise by forwarding your subscription by the next opportunity.

Collection of State Taxes.
The Board of Revenue Commissioners have recommended to the Legislature the passage of a law containing the following provisions:
1. Making it the duty of the County Treasurer to collect the State taxes and pay the same to the Treasurer of the Commonwealth.
2. Requiring the Treasurer of each County to attend at the place of holding elections in the several townships, wards and boroughs of the Commonwealth, on or before a day to be fixed by law, for the purpose of receiving the State taxes—from which a certain per centage, as determined by the Legislature, shall be retained by the County Treasurer, as his compensation for services rendered the Commonwealth.
3. Taxes unpaid after the day designated by the Treasurer, shall be paid to the County Treasurer, at his office, before the 1st day of October of every year; after which time, the Treasurer shall issue his warrant to the Sheriff, authorizing and requiring him to collect the unpaid balances, with the addition of five per cent for his compensation.
4. Making it the duty of the County Commissioners to allow such abatements and excursions as they may think just and reasonable to the Sheriff, up to the 1st of January annually, after which time the Treasurer to charge the Sheriff with the unpaid balance.

Decision of Hunter's Bill.
A special correspondent of the North American, in a letter from Washington, written on Wednesday last, says:—
"The new Appraisement Law—generally known as Hunter's Bill—was the subject of discussion in Cabinet Council on Monday, and again to-day. After a full and free interchange of opinion, it has just been determined that under all the circumstances preceding and attending its enactment, a proper construction of its provisions will not include freights as one of the elements of value upon which duties are to be assessed. The action of the Treasury Department will, of course, be in conformity to this decision."

New Counterfeits.
Farmers' Bank of Schuylkill County, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.—10's spurious.—The vignette, which is at the left part of the body of the note, is a female seated, holding in her right hand Caduceus of Mercury. At her right, head of wheat, alongside of which is a sickle and something resembling a small keg. At her left is a train of cars passing over a bridge. On the right margin, at top and bottom the X, between which is a female, holding in one hand a stalk of grain, and in the other a Cornucopia. On left margin the X, also at the top and bottom, and between them a female wearing a crown, in her right hand a key. Between the names of the officers a number of agricultural implements. Purported to be engraved by S. Turner, New York. The engraving is quite imperfect, particularly the title of the Bank, and "State of Pennsylvania." Paper white and thin.
\$10 notes are also circulating, on a counterfeit plate of the Miner's Bank of Pottsville, altered to "Traders' Bank." The counterfeit has the words "Ten" printed in the corners, the genuine has figures 10; on the counterfeit the vignette is a female figure looking to the left, with an anchor by her side and a vessel in the distance; the genuine a figure of Liberty, with her face to the right, and an eagle by her side. On the counterfeit, the side figures are a female head; on the genuine a head of Franklin on the right and a full length female figure on the left. A coat of arms of Pennsylvania on the bottom of the counterfeit note; on the genuine none.
A new Postmaster—Mr. Joseph Heist, Esq., old postmaster at Kutztown, Berks county, has resigned his office, and Charles B. Best, Esq., has been appointed by the Postmaster General in his place.

From Harrisburg.
By telegraph we received news from Harrisburg that the new Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank bill finally passed the Senate by a vote of 19 to 9. This will give Easton a new Bank. What will be the fate of the old Easton Bank is not known—neither are the prospects very bright in favor of a new Bank at Allentown.—There appears to be an understanding among the Free and New Bank men, that the latter go with the former in passing the Free Bank bill, the former will go with the latter in passing the present application for local Banks—unless this understanding is carried out, our Bank will not be passed.

A Beautiful Pictorial.
We have received the first number of Gleason's Pictorial Drawing Room Journal, surpassing any thing of the kind ever before published in this country. It is printed on finely glossed paper, decorated with a rich and tasteful border. The present number is embellished with the following beautiful engravings:—View of Faneuil Hall Market, Boston; view of the Park, New York; the Sultan and his Circassian Slave; the Glass Palace, and the Steamer Atlantic. Among its chief literary attractions will be found a deeply interesting story, by Lieut. Murray, entitled "The Circassian Slave, or the Sultan's Favorite;" "The Royal fugitive," a tale of old England, by Francis A. Durivage; rich poetical effusions; useful and instructive sketches, and anecdotes—making it altogether a paper that everybody will love to read. We would advise our readers to procure a copy forthwith. It is published at the low price of \$3 a year, by F. Gleason, Boston, Massachusetts. Prospectus on our outside.

Safety Fund vs. Free Banks.
Thompson's N. Y. Bank Note Reporter says,—"The Safety Fund Banks are the old chartered banks of this State. They pay one-half of one per cent. premium on their capital to the 'Safety Fund,' or 'Bank Fund.' This fund is now liable to the creditors of banks which have already failed to an amount nearly equal to the future contributions during the whole term. So there is no security for the payment of the debts of any Safety Fund bank which may fail, except the assets of the bank itself, or the individual liability of its stockholders."
The Free Banks are the banks organized under the General Banking Law of this State.—Their circulating notes are secured by a deposit of stocks and mortgages with the Comptroller. The original law (passed April, 1838,) permitted the stocks of any of the States as security; hence we find, in some of the banks which were first organized, Michigan, Illinois and Indiana stocks. In April, 1848, the law was amended as to exclude all stocks except New York and United States. As a general thing, the new banks secure their circulation by half New York and half United States stocks. Some of the country Free Banks are depositing mortgages and New York stocks, which can be done in equal amounts.
These deposits with the Comptroller are pledged for the payment of the circulating notes only. Holders of checks, drafts, deposits, &c., look to the bank for security, or to the stockholders, who are, by an Act passed April 13, 1849, made individually responsible for the debts or liabilities of banks, both Free and Safety Fund. Stockholders are declared to be "all equitable owners," even though their names do not appear on the books. Guardians and trustees, who voluntarily invest in bank stocks, are declared individually liable; and trust funds in the hands of the guardian or trustee cannot be used to meet a loss growing out of such investment.
The constitution of this State prohibits the Legislature from sanctioning a suspension of specie payment.

Sentiment in South Carolina.
The National Intelligencer, in the course of a most able article on the condition of things in South Carolina, cites the following article from the Camden Journal. That paper, supposing that the State should evade and that the Government of the United States should blockade her ports, says:—
"We believe England would acknowledge us an independent Republic, and come in and trade with us, simply passing these blockading ships by and coming in; and if in their passage these ships should fire on them, why a broadside from an English steamship would settle it, we think, rather to the disadvantage of a Yankee revenue cutter. Revenue cutters, on ships that have done good service against English ships, have had some Southerners aboard, and in their crews no disaffected persons. This would be different. England has never slacked a war for fear of crippling her commerce for it seems to flourish by war. She would clear the blockade, for the reason that she would be glad to see this confederacy broken up—because she would be fighting against the North, her natural rivals of the loom. She would do it, because then she would have an open and free American port. She would do it, in short, because interest would drive her to it."
This is the language of an American Editor! It was said that, in the war of the revolution, there were more Tories in South Carolina, than in any State in the Union, and it would seem, from the above paragraph that the breed is not yet extinct.

Exemption.—A bill has been reported to the Massachusetts Legislature by a joint committee, which proposes to exempt real estate, either lands or houses, from liability for the debts of the owner, contracted after the passage of the law, to the amount of \$500. The estate so exempted shall not be considered assets in the hands of an executor for the payment of debts, provided the decedent leaves a widow and child. Nor can said property be conveyed by a husband without the wife's consent.

Indian Graves.
The Sanbury American says the recent freshets in the Susquehanna exposed the graves of several Indians, who were buried years ago on its banks near Fort Augusta. The favorite burying place of the aborigines, was upon the grassy bank of a stream. Their bodies, previous to interment, were decked in all the finery of which the deceased was possessed, and in case of a warrior, his warlike weapons were placed by his side in the grave, so that they might be at hand on his arrival at the happy hunting grounds of the Great Spirit. A camp kettle, spoon, bowl, tobacco pipe, and provisions were also deposited within them. The graves which were opened last week contained the remains of wooden bowls, pewter spoons, &c., with a number of beautiful beads of amber and other substances. In one of them was found highly ornamented darts, of flint, a large number of tiny bells such as it was the custom of chiefs to ornament the skirts of their gala dresses with, and a large clay pipe filled with tobacco. The bones had mouldered away to dust. These relics were all that remained to mark the resting place of those who had roamed in the wildest freedom on the banks of the beautiful river, long before the foot of the white man trod the hunting paths of their forest.—The waters that morned a hoarse dirge at their burial, had hurried away and been lost in the mighty ocean; the night wind that had waile a requiem over their graves, had swept onward and never returned; their tribe had long ago been driven from the homes of their fathers and exterminated; their bodies had mingled with their mother Earth, and the memory of their lives and deeds is buried beneath the illimitable ocean of eternity. While gazing upon these trinkets that had resisted the corrosion of time while every trace of their former owners was obliterated, we were forcibly reminded of the reflection on the death of Sir John Bull. "Dear, gentle, patient, noble Sir John Bull was dead; and her little bird, a poor weak thing, the wright of a finger might have crushed, was sitting nimbly in its cage, while the strong heart of its child-mistress was mute and motionless forever."

Secession of South Carolina.
The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says:—Should South Carolina secede to-morrow, the movement will in no way be noticed by the United States Government, except by the withdrawal of the United States military force from Fort Moultrie, and the placing a United States steam vessel off the harbor of Charleston, Beaufort, and St. Helena, to collect the revenue. The state of things will then be this:—The United States Mail will be taken from Wilmington, N. C., to Savannah. The Banks of South Carolina will suspend, because the creditors cannot pay them. The cotton crops will be sent, at great expense, to Savannah. "Honors in Charleston will become of little value—for her trade will cease. The slaves will become valueless and burden-ome; and their masters will drive them off, or run away from them;—the very state of things that John Randolph predicted. Taxes will be doubled for 1851; but for the next year, they must become destructive of all business and property; and the State can neither borrow nor pay. The South Carolina revolution cannot be sustained by land or sea."

One Stop Gained.
The bill repealing the obnoxious sections of the Act of 1817, for the prevention of Kidnapping, &c., after having been amended so as to repeal only the sixth section, passed the Senate on Wednesday, by a vote of 17 yeas to 8 nays, as follows:
Yeas—Messrs. Daily, Brooke, Crabbe, Fernon, Forsyth, Frailey, Fulton, Guernsey, Hoge, Jones, Knickermeyer, Muhlenberg, Myers, Packer, Sanderson, Shimer, Matthias, Speaker—17.
Nays—Messrs. Carothers, Corson, Canning, Ham, Frick, Harlett, Malone, Savery, Walker—8.
Absent or not voting—Messrs. Buckalew, Hugas, Tres, M'Callin, M'Currie, Lawrence, Robertson, and Sims—8.
The section repealed by this bill, reads as follows:—
"It shall not be lawful to use any jail or prison of this Commonwealth for the detention of any person claimed as a fugitive from servitude or labor, except in cases where jurisdiction may lawfully be taken by any judge, under the provisions of this act; and any jailor or keeper of any prison, or other person, who shall offend against the provisions of this section, shall, on conviction thereof, pay a fine of five hundred dollars; one-half thereof for the use of the Commonwealth, and the other half to the person who prosecutes; and shall, moreover, be removed from office, and be incapable of holding such office of jailor or keeper of a prison, at any time during his natural life."

Lawyers in the United States.
The people of the United States must be fond of law, notwithstanding it is so expensive, for we see by Livingston's Law Magazine, that there are twenty-one thousand nine hundred and seventy-nine lawyers in the country, or about one to every eleven hundred inhabitants, male and female, old and young, black and white, Jew and Gentile, bond and free. Philadelphia county has four hundred and forty-seven lawyers, or nearly one to every nine hundred persons. Pennsylvania has over seventeen hundred. If our own State is favored with a large amount, New York is more than doubly blessed, for it has over four thousand three hundred lawyers. Mr. Livingston estimates that each lawyer in practice has an average income of \$1500. This would make the aggregate cost of law in the United States reach the enormous sum of nearly thirty-three millions of dollars. If this is not paying too dear for the whistle, generally all the client gets after the fees are paid, we know not what is. A year's war could scarcely cost more money, and probably not prove more ruinous to private fortunes. A few years back and the expense of the General Government, with all its various officers and retainers, was not so great as this amount.

Pennsylvania Legislature.
HARRISBURG, March 31, 1851.
SENATE.
On the 27th, on motion of Mr. Frailey, the bill to incorporate the Allentown iron company, was taken up, and passed through the several readings.
On the 31st the bill to incorporate the Farmers and Mechanics Bank at Easton, was then taken up, and passed second reading, by a vote of—yeas 15, nays 11.
On the 31st, the bill to increase the capital stock of the Southwark Bank from \$250,000 to 400,000 was then taken up and passed to a third reading, with an amendment, providing, that the stock authorized to be issued by this act, shall be sold at public sale for cash, and the proceeds of such sale shall form a portion of the capital and assets of said bank; and that notice of such sale shall be published, in at least two daily papers in the city of Philadelphia every day for two weeks preceding such sale, and that the said stock shall be sold in lots of from one to fifty shares.
On the 31st a bill was introduced for the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the affairs of the Lehigh-County Bank.

HOUSE.
On the 22d, the bill for the establishment of a department of education, came up in order, and being on third reading—
Mr. Killinger took the floor and opposed the bill at length.
Mr. Kunkel followed, and advocated the passage of it.
Mr. Griffin obtained the floor, and—
Mr. Shugert moved the previous question, which was seconded, the main questions ordered, and the bill passed finally, as follows:
Yeas 47, nays 35.
On the 25th, a bill incorporating the congregation of United Brethren, of the borough of Bethlehem and its vicinity, passed final reading.
On the 26th, agreeably to an order, the bill to provide for the registration of marriages, births and deaths, was taken up, read and amended.
Mr. Roberts moved to restrict the provisions of the bill to the city and county of Philadelphia; which was not agreed to.
The bill passed second reading, and on the question, shall the bill be transcribed?
Mr. Armstrong advocated the passage of the bill at length, showing what great benefit would result to the people by doing so.
Mr. Bowen followed on the same side of the question, and the bill was ordered to be transcribed—yeas 54, nays 30.

Nativity of the Members of the California Legislature.
It is interesting to know what States of the Union are represented in the Legislature of California. I have ascertained the places of nativity of the several members, and I give them to you as follows:—Messrs. Thorn, Field, Brown, Richardson and Bennett, are natives of N. York; Messrs. Baldwin and Saunders of Alabama; Messrs. Sible, Hall, Kendrick, Welkins and Dudley, are natives of Kentucky; Messrs. Bigler, (the Speaker) Bradford and Lind, of Pennsylvania; Messrs. Campbell, Crane and Merrit are natives of Virginia; Messrs. McCandless and Carr of Tennessee; Messrs. Robinson, Carnes, Yeiser and Stearns are natives of Massachusetts; Messrs. McCorkle, Kellogg and McDougall are of Ohio; Mr. Moore of Florida; Mr. Murphy of South Carolina; Mr. Wethered is of Maryland; Mr. Cook is a native of England; Mr. Covarrubias is a native of Mexico; Mr. Pico is a native Californian. I have not been able to ascertain the birth-places of Messrs. Freeman and Randall. From the statement you will perceive that the greatest number of members are from New York. Kentucky is the next highest, and the old Bay State next. Alabama, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, are equal in number of their representatives.

Compulsion.—The Free Negro Law passed by the Delaware Legislature makes any free negro or mulatto coming into that State from another, subject to a fine of \$50, and in case of the non-payment and failure of security to leave in five days, he or she is to be sold out of the State for such amount as will cover the fine and costs.—These penalties also stand against any free colored person who has left the State for 60 days, and should return again, except they left as servants or seamen, or are traders from Maryland. Those in these latter classes are allowed to come into the State as usual. There is a fine of \$20 also against assembling at any political meeting or treat, and \$10 at any camp or outdoor meeting, except in connection with white people.—There is a penalty also of \$200 against any commander of a steamboat for knowingly bringing into the State any free negro or mulatto to attend a camp or other meeting.

A Challenge.—After the battle of Actium, Mark Antony challenged Augustus, who disarmed him in the following words:—"If Antony is weary of his life, there are other ways of despatch, besides fighting him, and for my part, I shall not trouble myself to be his executioner."
Deaths of Editors.—I. Hill, the veteran editor of the New Hampshire Patriot, and formerly Governor and United States Senator, died on Friday last.
Maj. M. M. Noah, long connected with the N. York Press, and one of the ablest political, and most accomplished literary writers of the country, died in the city of New York on Sunday of last week.
John S. Skinner, the able editor of the Plough, Loom and Anvil, accidentally fell through a trap door in the Post Office at Baltimore, on Friday last, and was precipitated into the cellar, fracturing his skull and receiving other serious injuries. He died a few hours after the accident occurred.

Railroad Convention.—The committee of arrangements have fixed on the 16th day of April for the assemblage, in New Orleans, of a Convention to adopt active measures for the construction of a road to Jackson, and so on to Chicago Illinois.
Organ Grinders.—A Genoese vessel, which arrived at Philadelphia on Sunday last, brought 17 organ-grinders out of 82 passengers. Look out for patent music now.

The Trade of Lake Erie.
The report to the Legislature of this State upon the Sunbury and Erie Railroad presents some interesting facts in regard to the rapid increase of population in the States bordering on Lake Erie. In 1840, the aggregate population of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin was 2,224,728. The increase in ten years was 1,456,295. In 1850 the population of the States named was 4,523,370, exhibiting another increase in ten years of about 1,700,000. In 1800 the population in this region was only 31,000. The increase in fifty years is nearly four millions and a half. In each period of ten years the population has nearly doubled. To these States must be added the trade, travel and commerce of Lake Erie, that vast region of country which reaches from the Falls of St. Mary's to the west end of Lake Superior, a country which in mineral wealth and of great agricultural capacity, and presenting an extent of inland ship navigation, by means of internal improvements, nowhere else to be found. By means of the Welland Canal, now enlarged for vessels, Lake Ontario and the river St. Lawrence are added to Erie, Huron, Michigan and Superior. It is shown to be practicable that the Mississippi river may also be connected with Lake Michigan by a canal for vessels of deep draught. When that is accomplished, the trade, travel and commerce thereby thrown upon the lakes may itself exceed by many per cent. the present apparently extraordinary business of Erie.—Ledger.

Important to Fishermen.
The usual spring fishing season is close at hand, and promises to be remarkably lively.—The rods, reels, and lines that have been laid up in the lavender during the winter, will soon emerge from their dark retiring places, and again aid in depopulating our various waters of their multitudinous finny inhabitants. Fishing, a few years ago, was a mere pastime; but it is now beginning to assume the guise of an art. In France, an attempt has been made to render the hook and bait of little account by a novel system of artificial fecundation. The procreative organs of the male and female fishes are, after being taken from the bodies, managed very simply, so as to be unappreciated prolific. In Boston, the question of the "naturalization of fishes" has been brought up for discussion. It is contended that fishes of foreign growth and origin can easily be naturalized in our own lake streams. The projectors of this new theory of naturalization go so far in support of their doctrine as to assert that sea fishes would live, thrive, and propagate in our inland ponds, and that cod and halibut might, after a while, be taken in plenty from any of our fresh waters. These suggestions are at least worthy of the experiment to which they refer, and we shall not be surprised if they awaken an active energy among many of our aquatic sportsmen. The task of naturalizing fish will involve no tampering with our courts or judges.—Sunday Times.

Route to China.
The recent rapid passage made between California and Shanghai, China, a distance of 5,400 miles, in 36 days, by the ship Mennon, and 31 by the schooner Sierra Nevada, excites, says the New York Express a good deal of attention among capitalists and others. The prediction made by Thomas Butler King, of the Committee on Naval Affairs, in his report to the House, May 4th, 1818, that soon passengers would arrive in London from China in as short a time as New York as by the India British overland route, is nearly accomplished. Passengers by the Sierra Nevada were 31 days to California, leaving San Francisco, February 1st, they arrived in this city March 7th, with 34 days more, making only 69 days from Shanghai, which is beyond all precedent.
Mr. King stated that the average India passage is about 65 days from Hong Kong to London. The present passage via New York would be 68 days from China, 12 to Liverpool—total 80 days. When Steamers run on the Pacific it will be shorter.

Premium for Title.—In 1634, two rich women desired to marry the Earl of Huntingdon, for the sake of the title. One of them offered to lay down 20,000 pounds on the day of her marriage. The other offered 500 pounds a year during his life and 6,000 in cash, he to go with her to the church and marry her; immediately after the ceremony they were to take leave at the church door, and never see each other again. Queen's.

Virginia Distanced.—According to the census returns of Virginia, there is still a standing army of 83,000 chivalrous sons of the Old Dominion who cannot read or write; but Virginia, it would seem, is obliged notwithstanding to knock under to Indiana in the prevalence of ignorance.—According to the census just taken in Indiana, there are 175,017 Hoosiers over 21 years of age who are precisely in the same blissful state—if ignorance be bliss—as the 83,000 of Virginia.

Final Adjournment.—The Senate on the 25th passed the resolution of the House, fixing upon the 15th of April as the day for the final adjournment of the present session of our Legislature.
The Asia.—Among the passengers in this steamer, which left New York on the 26th, is Mr. Asa Whitney, who goes to England for the purpose of considering the propositions made to him by British capitalists in relation to the Great Pacific Railroad.
The Asia takes out \$700,500 in specie, of which \$500,000 is American gold; \$75,000 half-dollars; \$125,000 Mexican and £100 sovereigns.
The New Constitution.—The people of New Hampshire have, at the late election in that State, rejected the new constitution, in which provisions were embraced abolishing the old aristocratic and intolerant features of lauded qualification and religious test for office. This would seem to be a strange liberality for those who profess the most radical political principles.

New Counterfeit.—A new counterfeit \$5 note, Relief issue, on the Bank of Middletown, has made its appearance in Philadelphia. It is well executed, and calculated to deceive the unwary; but on a close inspection appears darker than the genuine, and indistinct.
—N. Y. Tribune.

GLEANINGS.
We pity the poor wight who says he never reads the advertisements. He is behind the age, and the chances are that he will never be up with it.
Can't our Legislature be invited to attend the World's Fair—free passage and bull-frogs included. It would make a nice Summer's excursion.
A colored man named Robert Jones, died in Marietta, Lancaster county, on the 6th instant, aged 108 years.
A bill to appoint an Agricultural Commissioner and Chemist, has passed the Virginia House of Delegates.
The population of Albany is 50,771, against 32,063 in 1840.
Hon. James Cooper, United States Senator, returned to Pottsville, immediately after the adjournment of the Senate, and resumed practicing law.
Twenty-one fine horses belonging to the French President were sold recently, bringing \$11,000.
The Legislature of New Jersey have abolished the property qualification law.
Be above the opinion of the world, and act from your own sense of right and wrong.
Swiss families are settling near Pickens, in South Carolina, for the purpose of sheep raising.
The Indian population of North Carolina is 710, and all of them are engaged in agriculture.
Adam Dams has been convicted of the murder of Charles Schaeffer, at St. Louis, and sentenced to an imprisonment of seventy-five years.
The census of Mississippi shows a population of 300,000 white and 311,577 blacks—total, 611,577.
Excellent Vegetable Pill—An apple dumpling.

The whole amount of stock taken in the Memphis and Charleston Railroad up to the 6th instant, was \$3,300,000.
New Hampshire.—The Concord Patriot has returns of the vote for Governor in every town but Pittsburg, in Cass county, which casts 70 votes and has probably given Dinsmore 10 majority. The residue of the State sums up as follows:—Opposition 374,59; Whig 184,01; Independent 121,33.
The Patriot, correcting its tables, divides the House as follows:
Democrats 139; Atwood Democrats 13; Whigs and Abolitionists 130.
Every part of the New Constitution has been rejected by the People, by votes varying from two to one to four to one on the several propositions.

Visitors at the Crystal Palace.—The asserted number of visitors to the Crystal Palace, before it received any of the objects designed for exhibition, seems almost incredible. The London Morning Chronicle of Feb. 24, says that it was visited on the preceding day by not less than 100,000 persons. It was ascertained by actual computation that, from two to five o'clock, 23,463 persons entered at the gate opposite Apsley House, and 21,614 through Cumberland gate. It is stated that fifteen cases of articles for the exhibition were on their way from Greece. An Albanian dress, worth \$2000, in the preparation of which fifty persons were employed for three months, is one of the objects most highly spoken of.

General Banking Law.—The supplement to the Act authorizing Free Banking in New Jersey, repeals so much of the original Act as requires that persons associating for the purpose of Banking shall be residents of the State, and provides that any association of persons formed may deposit, in addition to the stock mentioned in the original Act, the stocks of the States of N. York, Ohio, Kentucky and Pennsylvania, as security for their circulation. It is provided, also, that the bills issued shall be stamped, secured by public stocks and bonds and mortgages in the State Treasury, as the case may be. A majority of the Directors must be residents of the State. The Act is to go into effect immediately.

Blowing Glass.—The secret of blowing great glass bubbles, like the decaer which the French intend to exhibit at the World's Fair, consists simply in moistening the mouth with a little water before blowing. The water is converted, in the interior of the drop, into steam, which vastly aids the breath in extending the dimensions of the "bell."

Ring to Gen. Cass.—A ring weighing six ounces has been manufactured at San Francisco as a present for Gen. Cass, from George H. Blake, one of the workmen in Jacks & Brothers' jewelry establishment. The top is constructed with a box and glass containing four compartments, with specimens of gold from four districts.

Illinois Central Railroad.—At the last session of the Illinois Legislature, an Act to incorporate the Illinois Central Railroad Company was passed. The following is the second section of said Act:
"The said corporation is hereby authorized and empowered to survey, locate, construct, complete, alter, maintain and operate a railroad, with one or more tracks, or lines or rails, from the southern terminus of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, to a point at the city of Cairo, with a branch of the same to the city of Chicago, on Lake Michigan; and also a branch, via the city of Galena, to a point on the Mississippi river, opposite the town of Dubuque, in the State of Iowa."

Pacific Railroad.—The Directors of the Pacific Railroad have held a meeting at St. Louis and resolved upon commencing the construction of the Road as soon as practicable. It is thought that not more than forty-five miles will be located or constructed the present season, owing to the prevailing belief that a grant of land will be made by Congress at its next session. The Chief Engineer of the Road being now in this City arranging for the operations of the season, the route will not be determined until his return.
—N. Y. Tribune.