

mourned the death of her child; and anxiety had been felt for some slight errors in her husband;—but property could be regained by labor, or relinquished without effort—every dream of the mother gave back to her heart her beloved child and refreshed with a spiritual intercourse, and every waking thought that turned toward the dead one, was lustrous with the sense of his heavenly intercourse, and consoling in the promise of a future union—the errors of a husband that do not simply dishonor, nor exhibit themselves as evidences of wanting affection, may be mended or endured; but when the heart is suddenly overwhelmed with the evidence of shame, insult, dishonor, when all the purity of woman's thoughts is outraged with the proofs of guilt, and all the years of her charity and enduring love are dishonored by the unerring tokens of ingratitude and infamy, and the confiding, the consoling, the truthful wife becomes the witness of the destruction of her domestic peace, despair sweeps over the heart, like the blasting of the simoon; and then all the unmentioned sufferings of the woman, all the cherished sorrows of the daughter, all the poignant anguish of the mother are lost in overwhelming torrents of—*"The Wife's First Grief."*



**The Lehigh Register.**

Circulation near 2000.

Allentown, Pa.

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1851.

In the advertisement of Mr. Aaron Guth, on our first page, where the marksmen are invited to be present; it should read that shot will also be used at a distance of 30 yards.

#### The Concert.

The first Concert given by the Allentown Brass Band on Saturday evening last at the Old Fellows' Hall, was attended by a crowded and fashionable house. The Band has acquired itself truly remarkable, taking in consideration the short time they have been in existence, which is only about 4 months. Professor Heinicke, their instructor, deserves much praise for his untiring industry and perseverance, for no other individual, we believe, could have been found in this country, that could have effected what he has, in so short a time.

We were informed that it is highly probable that Mr. Heinicke will remain with us another six months, and will give instructions at Bethlehem and Easton.

#### Canal Commissioner.

Among the many names we see in connection with the office of Canal Commissioner, is also that of Hon. G. F. Lawrence, of Washington county. Mr. Lawrence is a man of middle age, of a very amiable disposition, and a very popular man at home. He has lately represented his county in the Lower House for several years, and is now returned as a member of the Senate. As a Western man we know of none more popular.

#### "The Rich and the Poor."

With a government, institutions and laws essentially republican, under which no rank, title nor fortune can render one man superior to another, we still find, every now and then, certain persons who seem to take it for granted that there are two distinct classes in our country—the rich and the poor. They even go further than this, and attempt to fortify such a position, by direct appeals, derived from it, to support arguments and to establish principles. Even our courts of justice are made the theatre for such misrepresentations of our people and institutions, and we hear lawyers gravely talking about the rights of the rich and the poor, as if they were distinctly recognized by all. Worse than this, the purity of character of the poor is impeached by these orators, and it is insinuated that the ballot-box was established simply to prevent the rich from influencing the votes of the poor; as if the latter were constantly liable to be corrupted by the superior fortunes of the rich.

Such a course of reasoning and misrepresentation should be frowned upon by every good citizen. For our own part, we can recognize no such distinction of classes. We are poor ourselves, always have been, and probably shall always remain so. But we are just as proud of our position as we could be if we had the fortune of Girard or Astor, and we cannot esteem the owner of any amount of wealth more than we do the honest, hard-working laborer for his daily bread. Men of small fortunes are more generally men of pure, uncorruptible integrity than the millionaires, whose wealth is, nine times out of ten, earned from the toils or the losses of the honest laborer. Poor people themselves cannot discover any real superiority in their wealthy neighbors, and you never find them referring to any recognized distinction of the kind. Indeed these remarks about "rich and poor" are always uttered by some wealthy orator, who, in spite of his democratic professions, cannot conceal his aristocratic leanings, and betrays, even before a popular audience, his own feeling that he is rather superior to the mass of the people who have no great fortunes to boast of. Let us have no more of this. Above all, let us not have our legal tribunals disgraced by arguments founded upon a supposed superiority of the rich man over the poor.—*Bulletin.*

**The Potato Rot.**—It has been stated that Mr. John T. Snyder, of Franklin, Bergen county, New Jersey, professes to have discovered an effectual remedy for the potato disease, and that he has applied for the premium of \$10,000, offered by the State of Massachusetts for the discovery of a remedy. His plan is to scatter a handful of ashes around each vine upon the first appearance of the disease.

**Borough Election.**  
On Monday last, the following persons were elected to fill the various Borough offices for the ensuing year, to-wit:

Burgess—Major William Fry.  
High Constable—William Gray.  
NORTH WARD.  
Council—Joseph Naumenacher,  
William Ezze.  
School Director—Elias Metz.  
Street Commissioner—Henry W. Knipe.  
SOUTH WARD.  
Council—Jacob Miller,  
Thomas Wetzel,  
Thomas Weiss.  
School Director—Dr. C. L. Martin.  
Street Commissioner—Timothy Geidner.

**The Locusts.**  
It has been announced that the locusts may be expected this year in West Jersey, and the adjacent parts of Pennsylvania. The first notice of their appearance in those regions, known to me, dates as far back as 1715, (Barber & Howe's Historical Collections of New Jersey, p. 51) and they seem to have appeared with unvarying regularity every seventeenth year since, for it is just seven times seventeen years from 1715 to their last appearance, when the writer saw them in Philadelphia in 1834. The locusts of East Jersey and Staten Island, though perfectly similar to the former, and appearing after equal intervals of time, do not appear the same year. Old almanacs which I have, mention or predict their appearance in 1792, 1807, 1826, and finally in 1843. Consequently they cannot be looked for again till 1860.—*Cor of Newark Ad.*

**Extraordinary Suicide.**—We announced a few days since, says the Daily News, the sudden death of William Calendar, of York, Pennsylvania, in the cars, on his return from Harrisburg, where he had just taken out a policy of insurance on his life for the sum of \$5,000. We now learn from the York Gazette, that he did not die in the cars, having gone to Harrisburg and returned on horseback, being taken sick with vomiting and purging on his way back. He finally reached home at about 10 o'clock at night—refused to lie down—would not permit his family to summon medical aid—and died at about 3 o'clock on Thursday morning, sitting up in a chair. His stomach was removed and submitted to a variety of chemical tests, each one of which resulted in establishing the presence of some arsenic.

**An Odd Sentence.**—The Chinese are certainly an odd people. Mr. Lynton made a communication to the Asiatic Society of London, descriptive of a mode of punishment peculiar to the criminal code of the Celestial Empire. A Chinese merchant, accused and convicted of having killed his wife, was sentenced to be executed by the total deprivation of sleep. The execution took place at Amoy, in the month of June last. The condemned was placed in prison under the surveillance of three guardians, who relieved each other at every alternate hour, and who prevented him from sleeping night or day. He lived thus for nineteen days, without having slept one single moment. At the commencement of the eighth day, his sufferings were so cruel, that he begged as a great favor, that they should kill him by strangulation.

**Virginia.**—There are strong manifestations of a very excited state of popular feeling in Western Virginia, in view of the belief which is fast gaining ground, that the mixed basis will be adopted in the new Constitution. The Stanton Spectator, always moderate and cautious in expression of opinions, and careful and accurate in its statement of facts, refers to the deep feelings that are aroused in the West, and trusts that the result may not be a division of the State. The vexed question will probably have to be settled by mutual concessions and compromises. The great compromise of Congress in favor of our national Union, are a patriotic example for Virginia's imitation.

**The Agricultural Fair.**—The citizens of the city and county of Lancaster, recently held a meeting for the purpose of taking measures to secure the holding of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Fair at that place, in October next. Resolutions were adopted guaranteeing the necessary means required by the Society, to defray expenses.

**John Porter, Esq.**  
Late of the Borough of Northumberland, who recently died at St. Johns, W. L., whether he had gone to recruit his health, made the following charitable bequests:  
To the First Presbyterian Church of Northumberland, for the support of its Pastor, \$10,000 00  
To the Sunday School attached to said Church, 1,000 00  
To the American Board of Foreign Missions, 3,000 00  
To the Philadelphia Home Missions, 3,000 00  
To the Education Board of Philadelphia, 3,000 00  
Total, \$20,000 00  
Mr. Porter built that beautiful Church in Northumberland, known as the First Presbyterian, and during his life contributed \$600 00 annually towards the support of its Pastor. He also built a neat Church some three miles above Northumberland, on the North Branch.—*Sunbury American.*

**Associate Judge.**—Isaac C. Wykoff has been confirmed by the Senate as one of the Associate Judges of Northampton county. Judge Wykoff takes the place of Hon. Jacob Wegand, who was elected Justice of the Peace, and resigned. The new Judge will fill the station to which he has been called on the Bench with dignity.

**Tide of Emigration.**—The number of emigrants arrived at the port of New York during the month of March reached 17,059, of which 14,154 came from England.

**Free Banking Law.**  
The Free Banking Law is still pending before the Legislature. The Commercial List says, there are several points in favor of this measure that commend themselves to the consideration of practical business men.

1. The example of New York. The entire legislation of that great State is in consonance with free competition in all branches of business. Special corporations have been abandoned. General, has been substituted for special legislation. The State no longer undertakes to determine where new banks are wanted, when new insurance companies shall be organized, and to what points new railroads shall be constructed. Enterprise and business sagacity are left to settle these questions, and then the State issues her letters patent under such general provisions as guard the great public against the frauds, abuses and exactions of the respective systems. Two classes of the community participate in the working of these laws. The first and larger is the *voluntary class*, who are protected by State or Federal credit in circulating the notes of the Free Banks, who are shielded against fraudulent insurance Companies by the most stringent periodical reports, and who are guarded against excessive tolls and fares on railroads by general provisions or regulations, subject at all times to amendment, reduction and alteration. The second or voluntary class who associate for banking, insurance and road building, and who discount and deposit with the banks, as far as practicable, provided for in these general laws, but much of course, is left to individual prudence and judgment, which are invariably and largely consulted, (or ought to be) before associating, investing or depositing in such institutions. The success of the free system, in New York especially, in regard to banking, is no longer questionable. There is no safer principle known to the experience of this country than the pledge of the loans of the Federal and State Governments for the redemption of the currency of New York. The example may, therefore, be quoted with all confidence as to soundness, while its policy is alike free and conservative.

2. The effect on Pennsylvania credit. This would undoubtedly be to elevate the loans of the Commonwealth, now rating 10a12 per cent, below those of New York. Such a change is surely desirable from all the considerations of State pride and the commercial and manufacturing position of our people. It is called for and deserved independent of Free Banking. The next effect would be to render a vast amount of private wealth, now locked up, in State Five's, both active and effective as basis of trade and commerce; not fictitious or unsound, but as reliable as the public faith itself. It is not to be denied that there are many large holders of these loans in our midst who would promptly participate in Free Banking; thus making their wealth, which has already contributed to the Public Works, subservient to private and commercial enterprise.

3. The banking wants of the Commonwealth. These may be illustrated by the position of this City and County. Philadelphia has \$10,000,000 Bank Capital. Her business demands at least \$25,000,000 not to say \$30,000,000 discounts. Her private wealth could and would readily afford banking facilities to correspond, but for the present system of close or special corporations. But as legislation is now directed, the amount of capital actually invested in Bank Stock, is out of all proportion to the amount of private wealth used by the favored banks, free of interest. These institutions pay dividends on \$10,000,000. They enjoy interest on a discount line of \$22,000,000.

4. These facts bring us to the last point—the profits of the existing banks. They are unreasonably. No considerable branch of trade or industry pays the same net profit. This arises from their limited number and capital, the large amount of individual treasure committed to their keeping, and the position of the City to the Western trade, which causes a large accumulation of balances in favor of the Southern and Western Banks. The aggregate of distant Bank balances about \$5,000,000 additional.—These means enable a majority of our Banks to discount two and a half or three per cent, their respective capitals. In several prominent instances the deposits double the capital. Hence the dividends of 10 or 12 per cent, with a reserved fund of half as much more, after the payment of all and very liberal contingent expenses. Hence, too, the enormous premiums paid on the Stock Exchange for local Bank shares, which under a more reasonable competition, ought not and would not rate above any other sound 6 per cent, security.

**A Cargo of Elephants.**  
We are glad to learn that Mr. S. B. June, whom we formerly announced as having come to Galie in a vessel from America, for a cargo of elephants, has succeeded in obtaining the object of his search. On his arrival in Colombo he was informed that the government had elephants for sale; but he happened to meet him one day in search of what was here called "government." With his Yankee go-ahead business notions, he supposed that, if a party had anything for sale, that party ought to know what price to ask for every person; but nobody, individual or collective, could be found to fix a price at which they would be sold; so that he declared there was no government in Ceylon. Failing in the direction, Mr. June, a perfect stranger to the country, and assured by many residents that he could not, in any reasonable time, obtain the number of elephants he required, went into the interior, and notwithstanding the unusual wetness of the season, succeeded in picking up between 20 and 30 elephants, which are now on their way to Galie, to be shipped on board the American barque Regatta, now lying there in waiting for him. We wish Mr. June and his "boys and girls," as he calls them, a quick and safe passage to the Yankee land.—*Cathomb (Ceylon) Observer.*

**Hon. Daniel Webster at Harrisburg.**  
Harrisburg, April 1, 1851.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon, the Hon. Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, arrived. He was met by a large delegation of our most distinguished citizens, and escorted to Herr's Hotel.—A large number of persons crowded the Hotel to catch a glimpse and get a shake of the hand of the distinguished statesman. The excitement rapidly spread, and even penetrated the Halls of the Legislature.

At an early hour in the evening the Hall of the House of Representatives was crowded to excess. The ladies, who made a most brilliant and fashionable display, took possession of the seats of the members, and made themselves quite at home. They were the subjects of many good-natured witticisms. A friend of my elbow remarked that he never saw Pennsylvania better represented, and that he would like to live under such a government.

At half past seven o'clock, Hon. Daniel Webster entered the hall. He was greeted with the most wild enthusiasm. The ladies waved their handkerchiefs, and the gentlemen waved their hats. The distinguished visitor was accompanied by Governor Johnston, the Heads of Departments, and the Committee of Reception—consisting of Messrs. Brooke, Packer, and McMurtrie, of the Senate, and Messrs. Kankel, Brown, Brindle and Packer of the House.

After the enthusiasm had subsided Gov. W. F. Johnston introduced the Hon. Daniel Webster as follows:

Mr. Webster: In behalf of the Constituted authorities of the State, and at their request, and in the name of the citizens of Pennsylvania, here present, I most cheerfully perform the duty of rendering you a cordial welcome to the Capitol of the Commonwealth. It has been a distinguishing and lively trait in the character of the American people, to venerate talent, and to render to the long public services of individuals the homage of their respectful approbation. In this most excellent and beautiful province of our national character, it has been the constant effort of the citizens of Pennsylvania to be conspicuously pre-eminent. Under no circumstances, and at no time have her people failed to appreciate and reward the patriotic labors of strangers to her soil—or to render the just tribute of praise and admiration to men of transcendent mental abilities, without regard to sectional location or the field of their operations, whether the same may have been in the discharge of religious or military duties. In the fair fame of the usefulness and worth of the public men of the Union, our Commonwealth has felt the same pride which the mother enjoys in the well doings of a beloved son, we may differ in political partialities, but it is confidently hoped never to such extent as to forget or sully the ancient and honorable reputation which we have justly earned, of awarding to all men the respect and regard due to their merits and services. If not the self-styled mother of great men, Pennsylvania has endeavored to cherish, protect, sustain and honor, the great and good of other lands. It would afford me great pleasure to extend these remarks by a reference to some of the important acts of your long public service—about the patriotism and propriety of which no diversity of opinion exists—if I did not feel that in so doing, I was detaching this vast assemblage of fair ladies and worthy citizens from an intellectual feast, which by their promised richness, they may be well impatient to enjoy. Permit me, then, fellow citizens, to introduce to your kind attention and respectful regard, the distinguished Secretary of State of the National Government, the Hon. Daniel Webster.

Mr. Webster rose and said:  
Gentlemen, Senators, and members of the House of Representatives, and fellow citizens of Pennsylvania, here assembled: I should be insensible indeed, to the highest rewards of public service, if I did not appreciate the terms of commendation in which it has pleased the Governor to distinguish me, and the warm and cordial manner in which, to your kindness you have received me, on the passing visit which I happen to have in my power to pay. Let me say that nothing would be more just than what His Excellency, the Governor, has said respecting the general, national, large and comprehensive political character of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. She has been called, not without strong claims to the title—"The Keystone of the Arch of the Union." She is vast in extent—abundant in wealth and resources—and remarkable for the industry of her citizens. Her rivers on the east connect with the Atlantic—her rivers on the west, connect her with the Mississippi, and the Gulf of Mexico. Above all—or equal to all—she has resources in mineral riches, beneath her soil, that entitle her to a position beyond that of any other of her sister States. She has improved her advantages with diligent industry, while seeking virtue, and to render herself respectable in the eyes of the nation, and to fulfill her part in the country. It is true that she has been governed by local prejudices—local attachments—by narrow feelings, as little as any State in the Union. She divides the two portions of the country, and separated by local interests from one another, and she is disposed always to do her duty.

I admire Pennsylvania for the moderation and firmness—the good sense and patriotism which have animated her in the discharge of her obligations, in view of the question so well calculated to disturb the general political harmony.—Your Governor has done me more than justice in what he has said of my public services. It is a long time since I entered public life—quite too long, if myself and perhaps my family had their own way. But I assert for myself, and merit only, and of that I may be proud, as it attaches me to the great State of Pennsylvania, and it is the merit of embracing the country, the whole country, in what I have said or done in one public station or another, in my several political careers in the disposition of Providence.

Pennsylvania, indeed, could not have been an insignificant State, under any circumstances, if she had remained great in her resources, in her soil, and in her people, and everybody would have looked upon her with respect. What, after all, could Pennsylvania have been, if detached,

isolated from other States of the Union, compared with your Pennsylvania as you now behold her? [Applause.] What would she have been, with her mineral treasures, with no power to develop them?—Without any general protection from the national flag that carries them in pride and triumph to the ends of the earth? [Applause.]

It was that comprehensive course which rejects local ideas, and the narrow views of political principles, which has enabled this whole people to speak of the country as their country, and has made the State of Pennsylvania what she now is—and what I hope she may long continue to be—as I before said, "The Keystone of the Arch of the Union." If I had happened to have been before this assemblage in this place, one year ago to-day, on the first of April, I should have met you with a far less gladsome heart than I now do, for it is not to be denied that occurrences of great import have taken place with in the last year—that measures have been adopted by the general concurrence of men of all parties calculated to adjust local differences, and settle the agitating questions of the country. It is time that we should feel kindly towards one another, to feel that we are one people—have one interest—one character—one liberty—and one destiny. I bore an honest but a humble part in the provocation of that adjustment established by the last Congress. If not everything that all could wish, it is as any one would rationally hope. I trust to your perception to see the great degree of cheerfulness prevailing in society around you, and the general interest under the industry of your people, and I ask you, whether I did not meet you under better auspices for you and for me—for United Liberty—for established fraternization among governments of the same republican faith than I would hope a year since.

It is not my purpose, and I do not wish to weary you by discussing any political question. This is an age of discussion, and we are a people of discussion—but all I know has been said so often, that I am afraid to repeat it. But I have come here, first to present in person—to repeat what I have endeavored to do by letter, my profound acknowledgements to the Legislature, for the kind manner in which you were pleased to take notice of a recent act of my official life. It is a great complement, the remembrance of which I shall carry with me to the grave.

It has appeared, and does appear, that the time has come in the progress of affairs, in the growth of the country, its vastly increased population, and highly elevated improvements, when we, the descendants of those who achieved the independence, and established the Constitution of this country, speak out to the whole world of mankind, and bear testimony to the cause of popular republican government. [Tremendous applause.]

Let other governments do as they will, it is our duty to traverse the earth and make proselytes. Our business is to proselyte by our example—to convert man to republicanism by showing what republicanism can do, in promoting the true ends of government. [Applause.] By this we can do more than a thousand emissaries—more than ten thousand. Peter, the Hermit, will place in the political firmament—"The Sun, high, glowing, cheering—the warming influence of which all will feel and know, our destiny is great, and any man falling short of its full compensation, is not fit to conduct the affairs of this government.

Our situation is peculiar, we are remote from our adversaries, and if we were not, we have power, thank God, to defend ourselves. [Applause.] And while enjoying the benefits, and seeing and knowing the glorious results of our political system, we are afraid to compare it with any in the world!—afraid to compare the security of prosperity, life, industry and reputation, as witnessed in the United States, and the several States, with their preservation under any other government of the earth? Revolutions cannot shock us. We have no dynasties to overturn, and we have none to erect in their stead, but the great, broad, general beneficent current of usefulness—virtue closed by us like your noble streams until it mingles with the mighty ocean. I look no farther, I do not contemplate what might happen to Pennsylvania when separated from her neighbors—she may stand alone—nor will I be forced upon me, except by the reality of facts I look forward to a long existence of general prosperity and of republican purity. For myself, I believe that ages and ages hence, these United States will be free and republican still, making constant progress in general confidence and prosperity. It will be to me the greatest solace of my life, to be able to say, when my career on earth may end, that I have done something, though little, towards preserving the glorious Constitution of my country.

Mr. Webster resumed his seat amid tremendous applause. The audience being electrified by his eloquent address.

After spending some time in exchanging congratulations with the members of the Legislature, and the ladies who had listened to him, Mr. Webster retired.

He partook of a supper at ten o'clock, given to him by the citizens of Harrisburg.

**Sedition.**—A case has been tried before arbitrators in Norristown—Abraham Getman vs. Charles Schwent, parties—of a very aggravated kind. Schwent is a widower—has been married twice—wived and won Miss Getman, a girl of respectable family—under promise of marriage he abused the confidence reposed in him, and in a most heartless manner deserted his victim. The arbitrators awarded \$2500 damages—but it seems Schwent, who owned some property, confessed judgment to his father for \$3000, a few hours before the termination of the case, and had it entered in the office. It is a pity the offence is not a penitentiary one, rather than of mere dollars, out of which a victim can be "gorged" in this manner. A count for breach of promise is yet to be tried.—*Potts'n Ledger.*

**The New Bank at Alexandria, Virginia.**—The Alexandria Gazette states that immediate steps are to be taken to organize the Bank of the Old Dominion at Alexandria on the Free Banking principle, a charter for which has been granted by the Legislature of Virginia.

**GLEANINGS.**

A letter is advertised in Buffalo, directed to Dr. "Tanderkubgerduntertrump."  
"Walter." "Sir!" "Mackerel salad."  
"Anything else, sir?" "Yes, broiled cocktail in the shell." Exit waiter, fanning himself.  
The proceeds of the second concert of the "Nightingale," in St. Louis, amounted to nearly ten thousand dollars.  
The Artesian well at Charleston has reached a depth of 1020 feet; it is slowly penetrating a mass of rock, beyond which there is a hope that a supply of pure water can be obtained.

Several communications have been sent to the Massachusetts Legislature proposing remedies for the potato rot, in competition for the prize of ten thousand dollars offered for that purpose.

Samuel Bell, Esq., of Reading, has been nominated to the Senate by Gov. Johnston, as an Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Berks county.

"Poor rule that won't work both ways," as the boy said when he threw the rule back at the master.

Eliza Cook says truly in her Journal, that "those who are honest because it is the best policy, are half way to being rogues."

The Cherokee Indian bill passed Congress, out of which Hon. Waddy Thompson, of South Carolina gets a fee of \$40,000 as attorney for the claimants.

David Metzger, Esq., has been appointed Post Master at Weisenburg, Lehigh county, vice J. S. Eisenhart, resigned.

**Pennsylvania Legislature.**  
HARRISBURG, April 6, 1851.  
SENATE.

On the 29th, after a debate of some length, on motion of Mr. Muhlenberg, the bill constraining an act imposing a tax on bank dividends was re-committed to the committee on Judiciary.

On the 2nd, on motion of Mr. Frailey, the bill to incorporate the Anthracite Bank of Tamaqua, was taken up, amended in committee of the whole, and on the question, "Shall the bill be prepared for third reading?" it was disagreed to—yeas 14, nays 14. So the bill fell.

Mr. Cunningham moved that the Senate reconsider the vote taken on the bill to incorporate the Anthracite Bank of Tamaqua.

Mr. Frailey moved to postpone the motion for the present; which was agreed to.

On the 3d, the committee on the militia reported a bill relating to the ununiformed militia of the Commonwealth and the collection of militia fines.

Mr. Frailey then moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of his motion to reconsider the vote upon the bill incorporating the Anthracite Bank of Tamaqua, which was agreed to.

The motion to reconsider was then agreed to; Yeas 15, Nays 12, and the further consideration of the bill was postponed for the present.

The bill re-annexing the new county of Montour to the county of Columbia, came up in order on its final passage, and was rejected, Yeas 13, Nays 16.

On motion of Mr. Shimer, the bill to incorporate the Allentown Savings Institution, was taken up and passed to a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Carothers, the bill to incorporate the Mechanics' Bank of Pittsburg, was taken up, and passed to a third reading by a vote of—yeas 14, nays 11.

On the 7th, the bill to incorporate the Allentown Savings Institution passed final reading; Yeas 12, Nays 10.

The bill to increase the capital stock of the Southwick Bank from \$250,000 to \$400,000, was then considered on its final passage, and after an animated debate passed—yeas 17, nays 14.

HOUSE.

On the 31st, Mr. Lilly read in his place a bill to appoint commissioners to examine the transactions and conduct of the Northampton Bank of Lehigh county.

On the 3d, it was moved that the House proceed to the consideration of the bill to re-charter the Easton Bank.

The motion was strenuously opposed, but finally agreed to—Yeas 51, Nays 36.

On the 7th, after the reading of the journal, Mr. A. E. Brown, of Northampton, arose to make a personal explanation, denying the statements which had been made, that while he was openly favoring the bill to re-charter the Easton Bank, he was secretly opposing it.

**Butter.**—By the census returns of five counties adjoining Philadelphia, it appears that they produced, in 1850, 11,383,162 pounds of butter. The average price of butter in the Philadelphia market which these counties supply is about 20 cents per pound. The money value therefore of this single product is over two millions and a quarter of dollars, (\$2,270,636). A good dairy, well and economically managed, cannot but be profitable in the neighborhood of the city, at the prices which butter, cheese and milk always command in our markets.

**Lead and Silver Ore.**—We notice by an editorial in the Armstrong Democrat, that a very fair specimen of ore, being an admixture of silver and lead, has been discovered on or near the farm of William Doney, a short distance north-west of Kittanning. The two metals are represented as being very pure. If this be the case, says the editor, who knows but a California millennium may be about breaking upon us, and that in a short time the peaceful waters of the Allegheny may be disturbed by the rude hands of the diggers in search of the precious metal.—Truly we live in a silvery age.

**Cheap.**—Mr. Chauncey Jerome, of New Haven, Conn., has actually made a time-piece, which he will warrant to keep good reckoning, and which he sells for sixty cents at wholesale, and one dollar at retail. The works are all made of brass. He makes upwards of 800 a day of these articles.

**Iron Trade.**—It has been estimated that the iron required in England for railroads, &c., the current year, will exceed 1,200,000 tons, and probably more than the country can produce.