

dam. Having gone one day to the bank, he was accosted by a well dressed man—one who had been pointed out to him as one of the most opulent merchants of the city.

The merchant asked him politely if he were the doctor B— of London, and on his answering him in the affirmative pressed him to dine at his house; which the worthy doctor accepted. On arriving at the merchant's house, he was shown into an elegant apartment, where a most charming woman and two lovely children welcomed him in the most friendly manner; which reception surprised him the more, coming from persons he had never before met.

After dinner the merchant, having taken him into his counting-house, seized his hand, and having pressed it with friendly warmth said to him—

"Do you not recollect me?"

"No," said the doctor.

"Well, then, I remember you well; and your features will never be obliterated from my memory—for to you I owe my life. Do you not remember the poor deserter? On leaving you I went to Holland. Writing a good hand, and being a good accountant, I soon obtained a situation as clerk in a merchant's office. My good conduct and zeal soon gained for me the confidence of my employer and the affections of his daughter. When he retired from business, I succeeded him and became his son-in-law; but without you, without your care, without your generous assistance, I should not have lived to enjoy so much happiness. Generous man; consider henceforth my house, my fortune, and myself as wholly yours.

The kind doctor was affected even to tears; and both these happy beings participated in the most delightful expression of their feelings, which were soon shared by the merchant's interesting family, who came to join them.

### Integrity of Character.

A writer justly observes that a man may be unfortunate, he may be poor and penniless, but if he is known to possess unbending integrity, an unwavering purpose to do what is honest and just, he will have friends and patrons whatever may be the embarrassments and exigencies into which he is thrown. The poor man may thus possess a capital of which none of the misfortunes and calamities of life can deprive him. We have known men who have suddenly been reduced from affluence to penury by some dispensation of Providence which could neither foresee nor prevent. A fire has swept away the accumulation of years; or misplaced confidence, or a flood, or some of the thousand casualties to which we are exposed, has stripped them of their possessions. To-day, they are prosperous; to-morrow, every earthly prospect is blighted, and everything in its aspect is dark and dismal. Their business is gone, their property is gone, and they feel that all is gone. But they have a rich treasure which the fire cannot consume, which the floods cannot carry away. They have integrity of character, and this gives them influence raises up friends and furnishes them with pecuniary aid.

Young men, especially, should be deeply impressed with the vast importance of cherishing those principles, and of cultivating those habits which will secure for them the confidence and the esteem of the wise and the good. Let it be borne in mind, that no brilliancy of genius, no tact or talent in business, and no amount of success will compensate for duplicity, shuffling and trickery. There may be apparent advantage in the art of dissimulation, and in violating those great principles which are the foundation of truth and duty. But it will at length be seen, that a pound was lost where a penny was gained; that present successes are outweighed, a thousand fold, by the pains and penalties which result from loss of confidence and loss of character.—*Mining Register.*

### Newspaper Subscribers.

In the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, says the Philadelphia Daily News of the 10th inst., Judge Kelley on the Bench, the case of Philip R. Freas vs. Jacob Haas, was tried, which was an action to recover the subscription price of the Germantown Telegraph for 12 years.—The paper was left at a public house in the vicinity of the defendant's stall, in Callowhill street, (the defendant being a butcher at the time,) at the express direction of Mr. Haas, where it continued to be left for the space of time stated. The defence was two-fold—1st, the statute of limitations; and 2nd, that the paper should have been left at the residence of the defendant, as it was known to the plaintiff, Wm. S. Price, for plaintiff, F. C. Brightly, for defendant.

Judge Kelley charged the jury, that where a person subscribes for a paper, and gives directions where it shall be left, he is bound to pay for it, unless he prescribes the time for which it shall be left. If a subscriber wishes to discontinue his paper, it is his duty to square his accounts, and then give notice for a discontinuance. If a paper is sent to a person through the Post Office, and he takes it out, he is bound to pay for it. If a subscriber changes his residence, it does not follow that the carrier must take notice of it, and a delivery of the paper at the place where he was first directed to leave it, is a delivery to the subscriber, unless the publisher received notice to discontinue or send it to another place. The statute of limitations did not effect the case, as the defendant had paid something on account in June, 1844. A verdict of \$22 50 was rendered for plaintiff.

### A Word for Apprentices.

Apprenticeship is the most important stage of life through which a mechanic is called to pass; it is emphatically the spring season of his days—the time when he is sowing the seed, the fruits of which he is to reap in after years. If he spare no labor in his proper culture, he is sure of obtaining an abundant harvest; but if, in the culture of the mental soil, he follows the example of many in tilling the earth, and carelessly and negligently does his work, like them, he will find the seedling time past, and his ground only bringing forth weeds and briars. Let the young apprentice bear in mind, when he commences learning any business, that all hopes of success in the future are doomed to fade away like the morning mist, unless he improve the golden season. Let him bear in mind that he can become master of his business only through the closest application and the most persevering industry; and that unless he does master it, he may bid farewell to all the visions of future prospects and success.—The apprenticeship is the foundation of the great mechanical edifice; and surely if the foundation of a structure be not firm, the structure itself crumbles and falls to the earth. Then young friends, persevere; be studious and attentive; study well all the branches of your business, both practical and theoretical—and you will not fail, when the time shall come, to take an active part in life, to be of use, not only in your own particular business, but in society.

### Farming in California.

Many persons have left the mines of California to follow agricultural pursuits. A large number of farms, from 10 to 150 acres, have been put under cultivation. Barley, onions and potatoes are the staple productions, while the raising of poultry is beginning to attract the attention of those who take pride in seeing and tasting the wing of a duck or chicken. This is the true mode of establishing the permanent prosperity of the country, and introducing order, peace, and the domestic virtues. A population living upon the soil and deriving their subsistence from it, will learn the necessity of practicing, for their own comfort and protection, those social virtues which cannot be expected to be found in the mere adventurer.

### Minding One's Own Business.

Some years ago somebody offered a reward for an individual who always minded his own business. Whether the reward was ever claimed or not, is a matter of but little consequence at present, the offer itself was a very good bit at a very general propensity on the part of a large portion of mankind to meddle with that which does not concern them, or as is generally expressed—minding everybody's business but their own. There is no practice so annoying, nor one which is more insulting, whether in the form of gratuitous advice or impertinent inquisitiveness. In the first place no sensible man ever accepts of gratuitous services of any kind in his business from any but from his most intimate friends, and rarely from those. In the next place, when he desires advice or assistance of others, he always knows where to apply to get the proper kind of aid or counsel he may need. Every man is presumed to be the best judge of his own business, and he certainly has the strongest motives for making himself thoroughly acquainted with it. Interest is on one side to prompt his intelligence and pecuniary risks in his undertakings; on the other to make him circumspect and cautious, and to arouse his judgment. To officiously interfere with his business is therefore an impudent assumption of better knowledge, which is seldom warranted by the facts, and generally prompted by inordinate self-conceit and assurance.

As a rule and as impertinent as this conduct there are still a great many who practise it; and set themselves up as censors when their endeavors should be to receive instruction. Such people know all about everything of which they are the most completely ignorant. They can judge of a man's motives, foresee his aims, estimate his means, count his gains, calculate his losses, decide upon his enterprises, and, indeed, pass what they consider an infallible judgement upon his whole conduct and course, without having a single reliable fact to base their judgement upon or warrant the conclusions at which they arrive. This proclivity to meddlingness, if it does not produce mischief, is at least a misapplication of time, and attention misdirected, which properly bestowed, might be productive of some good. There are thousand secrets in nature yet to be explored, many important facts in science and philosophy which are yet to be investigated, a knowledge of which would enhance the reputation of the discoverers as much as it would benefit mankind. This is a wide and profitable field open to all for the exercise of any superabundant time and talent, without being considered intrusive, and without fear of improperly meddling with other people's business. Let those, therefore, who have more leisure time than they know what to do with, unless they meddle with their neighbor's business, enter at once into this unexplored region, and produce something which will repay them for their pains and be of real service to mankind.—*Pub. Ledger.*

### Will It Pay?

The New York Tribune has a very sensible article, as to whether good farming will pay; advocating high in preference to low farming, and wisely distinguishes between expending capital on mere fancy work, to an extent that will render a farm unproductive, and the rule that anything can be profitably well done that can be done at all. Very erroneous opinions have prevailed among many farmers in this respect. We have seen many farms run to waste and their owners reduced to comparative poverty, by a feeble process of cultivating and manuring the soil, but we have never seen one thrive and secure to himself independence by this course. A thorough tillage more than remunerates the additional expense, by the increased value of the crops, and the land by this mode becomes every year more valuable; whereas by a contrary process the land is becoming yearly diminishing in value to the owner.

### Plant Trees.

A little attention, a little more thought of the morrow, a little more faith in what a day or a year may bring forth, would surround every house in the country with shady groves and fruitful yards. Plant a vine here, and a tree there—send or go to your neighbor's orchard and clip a bud or a shoot, and insert one in every stock that does not already produce fruit. Plant trees by the fence sides; the roots will penetrate beneath them and draw sustenance from ground you cannot cultivate. Set a stout thorny grape root, directly where the soap suds from the kitchen will be daily thrown, and in three years' time, you will have a fruit bearing screen to hide the view of some unsightly place. I give you this timely notice, that you may not let this spring pass by without making the attempt, at least, to follow my good advice.

### Pennsylvania Volunteers.

By a recent act of the Legislature of this State, the volunteers who served in the two Pennsylvania regiments in Mexico, will be entitled to compensation for clothing and travelling expenses to the place of rendezvous, guaranteed to all volunteers called into service by the act of 1822. What amount the several ranks will be entitled to under this law is not yet known, but as the subject has already attracted the attention of a great number of the claimants, who appear anxious to realize its benefits without delay, it is to be hoped that the proper officers at Harrisburg will adopt some plan of ascertaining the amount due to each, and fix a mode of payment as early as possible. It is highly probable the captains or commanding officers of Companies will be called upon to furnish their rolls to the Auditor General, and some officer be designated to make payments thereon to those interested.—Claimants should not dispose of their demands until these matters are settled.

### The New Bank.

The following gentlemen are appointed the commissioners by the act incorporating "The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Easton," to open the books and receive subscriptions for stock:—David Connor, Edmund B. Mixell, Peter S. Michler, George A. Hice, Russell S. Childsey, Christopher Nicholas, John Silwell, Derrick Hulick, Theodore R. Sitgreaves, Peter Pomp, Robert S. Brown, George H. Gaudin, Peter Uhler, B. D. Barnes, Peter Gross, John De Young, Dr. C. C. Field, Samuel K. Hoagland, John H. Keller, George W. Yates, Joseph Unangst, Christian F. Lange, Joseph Hillman, Aaron W. Radley and Charles F. Blomprey. The capital is \$300,000, to be divided into six thousand shares of \$50 each, with power to increase to \$400,000.

### Advertising of Letters.

The circular instructions which have just been issued by the Postmaster General, explanatory of the fifth section of the new Postage Law, relative to advertising the list of uncalled for letters, direct that when the gross receipts of the Post Office do not reach more than \$500 per quarter, the postmaster is to advertise the uncalled for list once in six weeks only. The advertisement is to be inserted in one newspaper only, and that the paper having the largest single circulation within the range of the delivery of the Post Office where it is printed. The price of advertising is fixed at one cent for each letter for one insertion. Refused letters, box-letters, free letters, and letters which are expected to be called for soon, are not to be advertised. When there is a dispute as to the circulation of newspapers claiming the advertising, the postmaster is to receive evidence and decide upon the fact, his decision is to remain good for one year.

### Defining his Position.

Mr. James, the new Senator from Rhode Island, seems to find it very difficult to define his position. He has assayed to do so by the production of another letter, published in the Providence Post, the gist of which is contained in the following extract.

1st, That I have never on any occasion, nor to any person, said that I was a Whig. 2d, On the contrary, I have always belonged to the old Democratic party. 3d, I am in favor of a judicious tariff; such a one as will effectually protect the labor of the country, by taxing lightly the necessities of life, and heavily the luxuries. (There be one measure of government more Democratic than another, I consider that which, by such means, compels the rich to give employment and support to the poor, to be such. 4th, I am in favor of internal improvements by the general government, especially on our Southern and Western waters, so far as the same can be carried out consistently with the Constitution—and which the true interests of our country demand. These two measures I consider as the only leading Whig measures of the present day. To these my assent and support are given, not because of any pledge to that effect, but because adopted by me many years since on principle.—This is all I consider to be embraced in my note to the Hon. William Sprague, and it was so regarded at the time it was written. These measures are, in my estimation, not only Whig, but Democratic—lying at the very foundation of our national prosperity and greatness; especially that of protection to our industry.

He further says, that in the Senate it is his fixed determination, without deference to party dictation, to pursue such a line of conduct as in my judgement may best comport with the true interests of our common country.

From this confession of faith, it would appear that Mr. James desires to be regarded as a member of the Democratic party, entertaining Whig principles—a kind of middle-man, anxious to aid the Union in "keeping both parties alive." The approach of a general election in Rhode Island, affords the clue to the publication of this manifesto. It is hard to say, however, which side the Senator desires to aid—that to which he claims to belong, or that which he concurs in principle!

### The Locusts.

Mr. Gideon Smith sends the following communication to the Baltimore Patriot, in reference to the Locusts:

The chambers of these interesting insects may now be opened by shaving off an inch or two of the surface soil, with a spade, in any place about Baltimore where trees or shrubbery grew in 1834. The chambers were generally completed on Saturday last; the unusual mildness and forwardness of the season having hastened the operation about one week. Should the season continue favorable, the exit of the insect from the ground will probably also be expedited, and will take place from the 10th to the 15th of May, instead of the 20th. In correction of a statement, by a writer in Pennsylvania, that the tree on which the eggs were deposited in 1834 were subsequently cut down, the insects in the ground would perish, I can state that in 1835 I cut down the old trees in my garden, and paved the ground with brick. The next morning I took up the pavement and found the locusts as abundant there as anywhere else—their chambers all completed up to the bottom of the bricks, and the insects excavating horizontally to find an outlet.—I also found their chambers and the insects under the surface of the ground floor of a large conservatory built some ten or twelve years ago peacefully in the same condition as in the open ground. To show that the operation of making the chambers took place last week and were finished on Saturday I made careful examination on Tuesday last. The insects were then in their usual places, about 18 inches under ground. On Thursday I found them working towards the surface. On Saturday afternoon I found them with their chambers complete, the top being within a half an inch to an inch of the surface.

Newspapers of the World.—There are 10 newspapers published in Austria, 14 in Africa, 14 in Spain, 20 in Portugal, 30 in Asia, 65 in Belgium, 85 in Denmark, 90 in Russia and Poland, 300 in Prussia, and 320 in other German States, 500 in Great Britain and Ireland, and 1800 in the United States.

### Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, April 14, 1851.  
SENATE.

On the 8th, Messrs. Forsythe and Walker moved a reconsideration of the vote on the bill re-annexing the county of Montour to the county of Columbia.

The Senate agreed to re-consider the vote, and the bill was then laid aside.

[It is proper to state that the object in moving a re-consideration of the above bill, is to allow the Senator from Columbia to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert an entirely new bill, supplementary to the act erecting the county of Montour. The project of re-organization is abandoned.]

On the 12th, the bill to incorporate the Anthracite Bank of Tamaqua, came up in order on third reading and was passed finally—yeas 15, nays 12.

On motion of Mr. Buckalew, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to re-annex the county of Montour to the county of Columbia, the question pending being a motion to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert a provision re-annexing several townships now within the limits of the new county, to the county of Columbia.

Mr. Buckalew modified his proposition by adding a new section, authorizing the citizens of the said townships after their re-annexation to Columbia, to determine by a vote of the people, whether they would remain in the county of Columbia, or return to Montour county.—Agreed to.

### HOUSE.

On the 7th, the bill to incorporate the Allentown iron company was passed finally.

On the 8th, a bill was passed to authorize the Governor to incorporate the West Port bridge company, in the counties of Lehigh and Northampton.

On the 12th, Mr. Brindle asked and obtained the unanimous consent of the House to move to take up the resolutions relative to the death of Gen. Zachary Taylor. He made the motion.—It was agreed to, and the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Drower in the Chair. The resolutions passed Committee of the Whole, and second and final reading.

### Agricultural Societies.

The farmers all around the country are meeting and establishing Agricultural Societies.—Is it not high time for Lehigh county to wake up, and do likewise, if she does not want to be left far in the rear of all agricultural districts of the State. The proper cultivation of the soil is one of the most important sciences which can be taught, yet too little attention is paid to it. It is proved that a few acres, by diligent and scientific culture, are worth more to the farmer than twice the number of acres slovenly and irregularly cultivated. Science also teaches the necessity of economizing all the rough materials of a farm, for in them are to be found the elements which fertilize the soil and increase so largely its productivity. The establishment of Societies devoted to the farming interest will spread useful knowledge among its members, which will increase their standing and influence in society, and make their labor more profitably rewarded.

Newspaper Advertising.—Thoughtless stupid persons are often astonished by the extraordinary fortunes realized by persons who in the first place became possessed of some articles of but little intrinsic value—a vegetable or a sugar coated pill—a lozenge or a panacea. Nothing but a liberal, sagacious, extended system of advertising has occasioned this extraordinary rise to affluence. This fact has long been widely known, and our only astonishment is, that the benefit of a thorough advertising system should have been heretofore almost exclusively appropriated by a class whose occupations are designated above.

### Lottery in Kentucky.

Gov. Helm, of Kentucky, has vetoed the bill passed by the Legislature conferring upon the corporate authorities of Bacon College the privilege of raising fifty thousand dollars by a lottery scheme. In his message, the Governor acknowledges that previously as a member of the Legislature, he had voted for a lottery bill, and as Governor had approved one. He is now, however, convinced that the system is contrary to morality and the public good, and he is not only in favor of withholding such grants for the future, but even of repealing those now in existence.

### Connecticut Election.

New Haven, April 9.

The returns from all the towns in the State are now in, and show that the Whigs have carried both branches of the Legislature. They have very unexpectedly gained a State Senator in the 9th District, and another in the 13th, which makes the Senate stand 12 Whigs to 9 Democrats; the House stands 112 Democrats, 113 Whigs, giving a majority of 4 on joint ballot, and securing to the Whigs a U. S. Senator and all the State officers.

The counties of Hartford, New Haven, Litchfield and New London, have elected Whig Sheriffs, and Fairfield, Middlesex, Windham and Tolland, Democratic Sheriffs.

The Congressional delegation is probably equally divided. Charles Chapman (Whig) is elected in the First District, and most probably Thomas B. Butler re-elected in the Fourth.

In the Second District, Colin M. Ingersoll, (Dem.) has about two hundred and eighty majority. In the Third, C. F. Cleveland, (Dem.) is elected.

Churches and Lotteries.—We see by the Delaware papers that at the late session of their Legislature, a bill was passed giving \$1,500 of the Sussex county lottery money to the Presbyterian Church at Milford.

Frenchmen in California.—It is estimated that there are about 20,000 Frenchmen in California. They have taken with them many of the habits and tastes of Paris.

### GLEANNINGS

Berks County will be one hundred years old next 11th March.

Who has not bread to spare, should not keep a dog.

Be silent when a fool prates—he will cease to slobber; you cannot gain by converse.

The proprietors of one of the Gift performances at Buffalo, N. Y., have drawn a fine of \$1000 in Court.

Gen. Houston is about to retire permanently to private life.

The Virginia Convention now allows its reporter 5 dollars per column, for debates, &c. A new omnibus has appeared in England, in which each traveller has a separate seat, so arranged as to be as private as a box at the opera.

Dr. Hawes, Worcester, Mass., has invented a machine, which turns off in perfect state, 35,000 envelopes a day.

We learn that the travel on the Reading Railroad has greatly increased since the reduction of fare.

The three cent pieces are in circulation. The piece has the whiteness of silver, and is not milled on the edge.

John Tucker, Esq., President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, has subscribed one thousand dollars towards the erection of the new Court House in the borough of Pottsville.

Sunday last was the anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson.

Three ships arrived at Savannah on Thursday and Wednesday last with 12,000 bars railroad iron.

Within the past four months, Burlington county, N. J., has sent 600,000 lbs of poultry to New York and Philadelphia.

The citizens of Georgia have, at different times, sent through the American Colonization Society, 551 colored people to Liberia.

Mississippi.—Hon. Jacob Thompson, M. C., peremptorily declines a re-election. He belongs to the "Southern Rights" school of politicians, but is of the more moderate class of its adherents. He rejects the idea of State Secession, unless the surrounding Slave States will unite in it, but recommends Home Production as a preparation for the times which may come and as a punishment for Northern fanaticism. We rejoice to see the daily and rapid diffusion of such "Home-Labor" sentiments at the South, and trust that the present pro-slavery ferment in that quarter will thus be productive of great ultimate good.

New Counterfeit.—A counterfeit \$10 note on the York Bank, was presented at the counter of the Bank, on Monday last. The counterfeit was of the last plate; dated Feb. 1, 1847, letter A, No. 1426, payable to J. Hahn. The medallion heads on the ends are coarsely done; the whole appearance of the note is bad—blurred and black; the paper is darker than that of the genuine bills—and the signatures are poor imitations. This is the first counterfeit \$10 dollar bill of the York Bank ever heard of.

New Mexico.—New Mexico, by the recent census, contains 51,674 persons, and the number of farms in the territory is 6,715. The number of deaths during the past year was 1157. Since the American troops first entered New Mexico, some twenty manufacturing establishments, of various descriptions have been started, and are now in successful operation. In Rio Arriba county the census taker registered the names of a father and mother with a family of twenty-four children, all of whom were living in the same house. We suppose that there were not many of the same sort.

Union Meeting.—The Columbus (Mississippi) Democrat contains the proceedings of a large and enthusiastic Union meeting held in that city on the 18th ult. It was composed of Democrats and Whigs who rally under the stars and stripes. Great enthusiasm prevailed, excellent speeches were made, and a set of resolutions, "admirable in style and temper, as well as orthodox in principle," were adopted by the meeting. The meeting adjourned to meet again on the twenty-second inst.

The Conestoga Bridge.—This structure recently destroyed by fire—was eighteen hundred feet long, and cost upwards of \$60,000. A new bridge will be made possible in 3 weeks.

Georgia.—The are, it is said, thirty-six cotton mills in Georgia; thirty-four propelled by water, two by steam. The total capital invested is \$1,611,000; cost of raw material annually, \$805,548; annual product, \$1,626,484, 244,465 of cotton consumed consumed each year, 28,244.

The Doctors are Coming.—At the commencement of the Medical Schools in Philadelphia, this Spring, Diplomas were awarded to 508 students. M. D.'s will presently be as plenty as Lawyers—and both will shortly outnumber the blackberries in June!

Large Eggs.—The Sussex Register notices a hen's egg measuring six inches in circumference, and eight from but to point, and weighing 84 ounces. It was produced by a hen of a common breed not before remarkable for very large eggs.

Bribery at Elections.—In Washington county (Md.) Court, Henry Einstein, for attempting to bribe John Hanson, at the Governor's election, was found guilty, and fined fifty dollars and costs. For attempting to bribe Michael Brown he was fined fifteen dollars and costs.

New County.—The Commissioners of the new county of Fulton, in Pennsylvania, formed out of portions of Bedford and Franklin counties, have fixed upon McConnellsburg as the county seat, and have already made contracts for public buildings. Two printing offices have already been started in the place.

Purchase of the Slave Simms.—The Boston Transcript says Mr. Feiridge has purchased from the agent of the Southern master, the slave Simms, for the sum of \$1500—the slave to be sent back to that city in six weeks from this time; after having gone through the necessary forms of delivery in Georgia.



## The Lehigh Register.

Circulation near 2000.

Allentown, Pa.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1851.

### Easton Bank.

The bill for the re-charter of the Easton Bank came up on its final passage on Friday last, and was defeated by a vote of 47 to 36. The news is very unexpected to us, and no doubt more so to many of the citizens of Northampton, and adjoining counties. The members, A. E. Brown and Joseph Brown, of Northampton, done all in their power to take up and pass the bill, but owing to the injudicious course adopted by the friends of the Bank, the bill was defeated.

### The Appropriation Bill.

The general Appropriation Bill as it passed the House has become the monster bill of the session. The appropriations run up to the enormous amount of \$4,298,693 36, besides an other \$100,000 appropriated in other bills, making it nearly half a million. This amount exceeds the income of the State over \$300,000. To make up this deficiency the bill authorizes the State to make a new Loan of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

We should not be surprised if this fearful increase of the State debt would not create some alarm and apprehension with those who have been hoping & looking for a gradual extinguishment of the State debt so wisely commenced a few years since. The bill was carried by a vote of 46 to 44, only 2 majority; we did not see the list of votes but hope our members will be found among those who voted against the bill.

Many of the appropriations are no doubt superfluous, and we trust the Senate will strike out so much as will bring the bill within the estimate of the receipts.

The news received last evening state that the Senate refused to concur in the House bill. It being so amended as to bring the expenditures within the limits of the estimated receipts. Good!

### Law and Mechanics.

The Bar has long been crowded with aspirants, of every degree of calibre and qualification. It is extremely pleasant to gaze on the hill of fame, and to imagine one's self standing on its summit, admired, and envied by the gazers below. How few, comparatively realize their dreams. Years pass on, without adding reputation or practice to one half of the Bar, who, in despite of manifest failure, from incompetency on their part, or from adverse causes, still persist in the vain contest. Happily, another, and more judicious direction is about to be given to the public mind on this important subject. The New York Mirror well remarks:

"The Bar is no longer the resort of the ambitious youths of our country. The mechanic departments are being preferred; there are now thirty young gentlemen in this city, that have received liberal educations, who are serving their times, as shipwrights, architects, carpenters, &c. In a few years, the United States will have the most accomplished mechanics in the world. A new class is springing up, who will put the present race of mechanics in the shade. The union of a substantial education with mechanical skill, will effect this. Indeed, already we could name some mechanics, who are excellent mathematicians, acquainted with French and German, and able to study the books in those languages connected with their vocations. Heretofore, fond fathers were wont to educate their sons as doctors or lawyers, to insure their respectability and success. That day is passed. Mechanics will now take the lead, and in a few years will supply the large portion of the State and Federal Government."

The body of John Monett, was found in the canal near Columbia, Pa., last week.