er—eating, playing and sleeping together. But now began an exhibition the history of kindness and gratitude unexample in the history of this species of animals. When Striped discovered the infirmities of his benefactor and friend Long Tail, the remembrance of kindness seemed to work with full force in his generous nature, and he began to hunt for the old cat. Every day during the season of squirrels, Striped brings in one or two for his companion; but, unlike him, he always brings them in dead knowing the old one has no need of tutelage in the art of hunting. Should he be unable to find Long Tail when he comes in with his game, he searches incessantly for him, calling and uttering the most meanful cries, till the object of his care is found. Striped is yet in the vigor of his strength, and a great hunter. If this is not an act purely of gratitude, and a return of remembered kindness, what is it? Has such an act been witnessed before in the species? It is certainly very remarkable, and it is not instinct. The cats are both males, and have of course, known nothing of maternal care. It seems to me the more interesting from the fact that exhibitions of reason and sagacity are more rare in cats than in the dog, horse, elephant, and some other animals. We rarely hear of a cat being learned much. The above facts I know to be true, for they have been under my own observation. Being in the family much, I have devoted much time to the pleasure of observing these fine exhibition of intellectuality in creatures generally believed to be merely physical creatures, without mind or reason.

Striped, when a kitten, used to creep up my shoulder, and very adroitly steal from my fork whatever I was in the act of putting into my mouth. Can any one who observes such effects or operations of reason of mind, doubt that animals do actually possess minds and reasoning faculties? Such acts cannot be classed under the head of instinct according to the meaning assigned to that term by science and lexicography. I have seen the animal show many of the best workings of the intellect such as love fear, kindness, pride, ambition, gratitude, shame and what seemed very like remorse; memory, cunning, hate, anger and revenge, are also frequent traits of reason in the animal. If like effects always issue from like or identical causes—which is true in science—and the animal displays the commonest and the best effects of reason and intellect, can there be but one conclusion in regard to the question of mind and reason in animals? And if mind and soul are identical, are one and are immortal, what becomes of the belief that animals have no mind, are in no respect rational creatures? and what becomes of the simile, "die as the beasts that perish?"

These are questions worthy of observation and reflection.—*Home Journal.*

The French Republic.

The report of M. de Tocqueville, as presented to the Commission, excites, in a high degree, the curiosity of the public, and various conjectures are hazarded as to the character and tone of the document. It is stated that it treats of three principal points. In the first place M. de Tocqueville enters boldly into the question at issue between the republicans and the monarchists. He examines, with his usual skill, the pretensions of the republic to Divine right, put forward in the Commission itself by General Cavainac, and sustained by him with an impassioned energy and an accent of conviction (so far as appearances afford any proof) which astonished the members of the Commission. M. de Tocqueville, it is scarcely necessary to say, denies this pretended Divine right, and maintains that of the nation to choose the form of government that may best suit it—a right which is absolute, superior, and indisputable.

Secondly, M. de Tocqueville is said to oppose, by anticipation, any species of amendment which would have the effect of confining the next Constituent Assembly within any limits, or force on it the obligation of revising the constitution for the sole end of ameliorating and consolidating them, and to maintain that the Constituent Assembly should be invested with a general and unlimited mission, in order that it may act in the plenitude of a really constituent power; and

Thirdly, He is described as expressing hopes that the Assembly will adopt the proposition accepted by the majority of the commission; that a constituent assembly will be chosen; that the constitution will be revised or remodeled; and in such case that all will consider it their duty to conform to it; that if the proposition of revision be not admitted, the constitution of 1848 shall remain as the supreme and sovereign law for all; that the only alternative will be to maintain, until the term of a new period of three years, the provisional form of the actual government—it being, of course, understood that, in such case, each person will feel it his duty to conform to the constitution, and to abstain from every act which would be tantamount to its violation. It is added that M. de Tocqueville developes this proposition in such a manner as to oppose all unconstitutional candidateships; that is, of the actual President, the Prince de Joinville, and Ledru Rollin. Such, if I am well informed, are the principal points touched on in the report. The document itself is not long. It is described as moderate in language, and the reporter has evidently desired to narrow the discussion as much as possible.

The number of signatures to the petitions for the revision, presented to the Assembly on Saturday, amount to 39,015.

The President of the republic left Paris yesterday morning, at half-past seven, for Beauvais. He was accompanied by the Ministers of the Interior, War, Finance, Justice, and Public Instruction, General Roguer, and two orderly officers, and among the persons with him were the Vice President of the republic; M. Dupin, President, M. Daru, Vice President, and one of the Secretaries of the National Assembly; General Baraguay d'Hilliers, Count de Nieuwerke M. Fremy, and the eight representatives of the Oise. At half-past eight, the President arrived at the station at Clermont, where he was received by the Mayor and the authorities. A triumphal arch had been raised close to the terminus, and at Bresles two magnificent ones were erected, on one of which were inscribed the words "A l'elu du 10 December." and on the other "A Louis Napoleon." Everywhere on his passage the President was hailed with acclamations. On reaching the gate of Beauvais, he was received by the Mayor, the Municipal Council, and the other authorities. He here alighted from his carriage and mounted on horse-back, and proceeded, in the midst of an immense crowd, and under a complete shower of bouquets from the windows, to the Cathedral. The only shouts for a long time, as the President was proceeding to the Cathedral, were those of "Vive Napoleon!" "Vive le President!" When he had nearly arrived, there were some cries of "Vive la Republique!" but they soon ceased.

Circulation near 2000.

The Lehigh Register.

Allentown, Pa.

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1851.

The New Postage Law.

This law went into operation on the first day of July and will operate to the following effect on our paper:

1. Subscribers will receive it by mail in this county, free of postage.

2. For a distance not exceeding fifty miles and out of the county, at five cents per quarter.

3. Over fifty and not exceeding three hundred miles at ten cents per quarter.

4. Over three hundred and not exceeding one thousand miles, at fifteen cents per quarter.

5. Over one thousand and not exceeding two thousand miles, at twenty cents per quarter.

6 Over two thousand and not exceeding four thousand miles, at twenty-five cents per quarter.

The Meeting at Bethlehem.

The meeting in reference to the selection of a candidate for the President Judgeship of the third Judicial district, without distinction of party, turned out a complete failure, and no organisation took place. Business of a private nature unabled us from being present. We were informed, however, that for some cause or other, not so many were in attendance as the nature of the call would seem to have warranted. Be this as it may, we feel confident nevertheless, that a large majority of the voters of the district are favorable to the selection of a candidate from out of it. There however seems to be a difference of opinion as to who that candidate is to be. *John W. Maynard*, Esq. of Lycoming, is highly spoken of by several members of our Bar, but as he is a man not known in this section of country, can not obtain the confidence so essentially necessary a candidate should have, who would suffer his name thus to be brought forward.

The Third has been a fortunate district; on her bench presided a *Mallery* and a *Banks*, who were known in their days as being among the most popular, eminent and profound Judges in the State.

There is now a very strong feeling in favor of Judge Banks, and we hear almost daily a desire of seeing him back on the bench again, and we have no doubt, would he consent to suffer himself to be brought before the people of this district, he would be elected most triumphantly. How can it be otherwise, he is known almost to every man in the district, plain and courteous in his manners and beloved and respected by all who know him.

Horse Stolen.

On Sunday a couple of men from Reading passed through our Borough in chase of a horse thief. The horse is of a dun color, and was stolen out of a field, near the City of Reading. They had tracked the thief through our place, and as we learn overtook him between Bethlehem and Easton, in possession of the horse. They returned during the night on their way to Reading, where the thief will await his proper punishment.

German Reformed.

A very able periodical, devoted to the interests of the German Reformed Church in this country, is issued at Mercersburg, Pa., by Rev. Dr. Schaff, in the German language. It is supplied freely with aid from the Evangelical writers of Germany and Switzerland, and is regarded as an organ of that party in this country. The latest number has several spirited articles—one on "The Union of the Reformed and Lutheran Churches in Germany," predicting the final fusion and peaceful assimilation of these at present incongruous elements. The two bodies were thrust into one, in carrying out the peculiar Church-views of the King of Prussia and his Chevalier Bunsen. Another article criticizes the religious and doctrinal condition of the German Churches in this country, finding a great deal of evil and little good.—Common Schools receive a hearty commendation.

The Plough, Loom, and Anvil.—The July number of this valuable periodical, is upon our table, filled, as usual, with interesting and instructive matter. No man, fond of the sciences and arts generally, should be without this sterling periodical, and the mechanic will find enough in its pages to repay him many times the subscription price. The farmer who wishes to know how to make an acre yield twice as much as is usually obtained, will find various modes set forth in this work. The subscription price, which is very low, ($2 per annum) brings it within the reach of almost every one. F. G. Skinner, Editor, 79 Walnut st., Philadelphia

Woman's Rights.

Upon this subject a Mrs. *Buckley*, delivered a lecture to a crowded house at the Odd Fellows' Hall on Monday evening last. Where the lady hails from we have not learned, she however speaks of having some knowledge of the doings of the *upper tendom* of the large cities of New York and Philadelphia. She has been lecturing in a number of places around us, and judging from the remarks of the different papers, her lecture is that of a stereotype set-speech. We glean the following remarks on the lecture from the "Pottsville Register," which is exactly to the point:

"The lady's efforts were directed to illustrating what she considers the degraded condition of the Women, and to exhorting the sex to a general rebellion against the tyranny of the men.

"There was very little point in her discourse; no sensible illustration of the alleged degradation, and no definite plan for the proposed elevation of the condition of the sex. In general terms she complained that Woman's sphere was too narrow; that she has capacity for many things that form man's exclusive occupation; and that therefore she is entitled to join in all his work, and not have her duties set apart.

"We cannot perceive the force of her argument. In all well ordered communities, in manufacturing, commercial and social establishments, in all governments, subdivision of labor is forced upon us as a necessary law of order and economy. So in our households—without any effort, and as if it were purposely ordered to save all wrangling at the domestic hearth, the woman finds a preference for what may be termed (for brevity's sake) in-door labor; and man in the same way is impelled by taste to out-door employments. Each is not only satisfied, but gratified. In no department of this world's arrangements are any dividing lines more admirably adjusted, than in the present allotment of labor between the sexes; and with the exception of a few restless women, who have no babies to divert their minds, we venture to say that every body is perfectly contented with the general grounds and effects of the division.

"Allowing Mrs. Backley's views to be put to practice, man and wife would lead a sort of whig and democrat or cat and dog life. They would war for ever about rights and theories, leaving the babies to take care of themselves; and as a house divided against itself must fall, so surely would such a one be degraded and brought to ruin."

The new Costume is quite a different sort of matter to deal with. The right, and the propriety of exercising the right, to dress as their own good taste and convenience may suggest, no man should question. The Bloomer style is nothing more than shortening the skirts, about half way to the knee, and adding wide pantalettes, drawn tight only at the ancle. The body of the dress is in the style of a riding habit, fitting closely to the bust, and open in front to display a neat chemisette.

The new dress will do well enough for little girls and misses, but for grown ladies and married women it can never become general in its use.

Mrs. Backley promenaded our streets on Tuesday forenoon, which afforded considerable amusement to our citizens. We hear but few who admire the new *Costume.*

Magazines and Newspapers.

Inquiries having been addressed to this office with a view of ascertaining whether Newspapers can exchange with Graham's, Sartain's, Littell's, and other similar Magazines, we sought the desired information of the Post-office Department, and have received the following answer, from which it appears that Newspapers are entitled to an exchange of a single copy with each of these Magazines, inasmuch as their weight respectively is beneath the maximum prescribed by law:— [*Republic.*

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Appointment Office, July 18, 1851.

SIR:—In reply to yours of yesterday you are informed that, by the provisions of the second section of the new postage act, all publishers of Pamphlets, Periodicals, Magazines and Newspapers, are entitled to interchange their publications reciprocally, *free of postage*, provided such publications do not exceed sixteen ounces in weight. The law restricts such exchange to a single copy of each publication.

Very respectfully, &c.,
FITZ HENRY WARREN.

A New Turnpike.

The Quakertown and Sellersville Turnpike, says the Bucks County Intelligencer, is likely to be constructed under favorable circumstances The length is about six and a half miles, and the estimated cost not over $18,000.—Plenty of stone will be found convenient to the ground over nearly the whole route. About $13,000 of the stock is already subscribed—$2,000 of which was taken by the township of Richland, in pursuance of a vote of three to one of the tax-payers of the township. This is a good investment for the township; as the annual cost of keeping in repair that part of the road running through that township is greater than the interest on the sum they have subscribed. Hence, as they will be relieved of that charge, it will be money well laid out if they should get no dividend. But there is no doubt the road will, in a few years after its construction, pay a good dividend, as it is an important thoroughfare, and will not be shunned by travellers or teamsters. We should think it the interest of the township of Rockhill to subscribe also, upon the same principle of economy and public spirit. Every township through which a turnpike road is made should subscribe to its stock.

Adams County Ahead.—The Treasurer of Adams county paid into the State Treasury on the 4th of July, the full quota of State Tax due from that county.

Communicated.

President Judge.

The necessary combination of qualities which are absolutely indispensable in an individual destined by the vote of an enlightened and intelligent people to fill this important and responsible station are such, that it must be with great caution and wariness that we should be led to support an individual of whom we may entertain a good opinion, yet at the same time be entirely ignorant of his fitness in qualities of which we are unacquainted, or unable to arrive at a decision. The plan therefore that has been spoken of, that a meeting should be held near the County line of Lehigh and Northampton, by the public in general, and the members of the Bar of the two Counties forming the 3rd Judicial District, without distinction of party, for the purpose of nominating some honest and legally capable jurist *from out of the District* is the most perfect and admirable that could have been suggested, and can not rationally be objected to—as the choice of the people, united with the judgement of the members of the Bar, cannot fail to make choice of an individual competent and fitted for so weighty and important a station. Much more might be said upon this subject and especially the mode recommended above to drop all political prejudice, and by the selection of a candidate from out of the District banish all fear of partiality for he can have no favors to court or friends to please. A CITIZEN.

Steam Navigation.

An interesting experiment is to be made the present week, to test the practicability of navigating, by steamboats, the Delaware river, between the head of tide water at Trenton, and the Blue Ridge valley, or Easton. This part of the river is parallel with the Pennsylvania State canal (Delaware division,) which extends along the western bank of the Delaware, from Bristol (twenty miles above Philadelphia) to Easton, sixty miles. The proposed extent of steam navigation above Trenton is about fifty miles, by the course of the river.

The steamboat Major William Barnet, has been built to try the experiment of running from Camden, opposite Philadelphia, to Lambertville, and thence regularly to Easton, or, it may be, to a considerable distance above that place. This steamboat is 120 feet long, 20 feet beam, 3 feet hold, flat bottomed and draws 12 inches of water. Her engine was made in Maine, and 6 feet stroke, and 50 horse power. The diameter of the wheel is 14 feet.

The most difficult part of the enterprise will be the attempt to ascend the river between the Trenton bridge and Lambertville. If she arrives at the latter place, the Trenton American says, her owners are sure of several fortunes.

The Major W. Barnet, is expected to pass under the bridge at Trenton this morning. (Tuesday,) at high tide, between 10 and 11 o'clock. If successful, she will leave Lambertville for Easton on Wednesday. Her arrival at Lambertsville is to be celebrated by firing of cannon, performance of a brass band, the spreading of a collation, the delivering of an address, and other manifestations of public joy.

The section of New Jersey, bordering on the Delaware, above the rapids at Trenton, has immense undeveloped resources, to which steam navigation or railroads would prove highly beneficial. The tedious stage, the cumbrous wagon, and the unwieldy raft, are now the conveniences depended on for travel and transportation, in that beautiful, though sequestered region, and it is to be hoped that this steamboat enterprise may prove successful.

It is probable, however, that the chain of railroads will ere long be extended north from Lambertville and Trenton, through New Jersey, to a point opposite Easton, and eventually to Port Jervis, on the Erie Railroad.

From Easton to Port Jervis it is 70 miles, and it was proposed some years since, to extend the Delaware Canal of Pennsylvania, above Easton to Carpenter's Point, near Port Jervis, where it would connect with the Delaware and Hudson Canal, and form a continuous canal from Bristol, on the Delaware, to Rondout or Kingston, on the North River, 190 miles or 210 miles from Philadelphia. The route of the canal from Easton to Carpenter's Point, was surveyed in 1827, and the cost estimated at $1,430,669. It is curious that the Philadelphians have neglected it.

The attempt to navigate the Delaware above Trenton, referred to in the foregoing, proved unsuccessful. The steamboat Major W. Barnet made the effort on Tuesday the 22d inst., but the water in the Delaware was so shallow that she grounded about an eighth of a mile above the bridge at Trenton; then backed out and returned, much to the disappointment of the numerous spectators. Another attempt will be made when the river rises above the rapids.

The New Steamboat.

The New Steamboat, "Maj. William Barnet," left Philadelphia for Lambertville and Easton on Tuesday morning. It came as far as Trenton falls and there stuck fast upon a bar, and put into one of the wharves at Trenton, where it will remain until there is a rise in the river, Capt. Young having concluded that it is impossible to make the trip to Easton at the present height of the water. We are sorry that the trial trip was not successful, but hope there may be a rise in the river in a few days, and that the boat may be successful in reaching Easton. We also hope that measures will be taken to have all obstacles removed from the channel as soon as possible, and a daily line of boats established between Lambertville and this place.—*Eastonian.*

Ninety Slaves Emancipated.—The will of *William Rayland*, of Carolina county, (Va.) providing for the freedom of all his slaves, ninety in number, and if contrary to the law of Virginia for them to remain therein, then for there removal, to, and establishment at his expense, in some free State, has been sustained against the suit of the heirs by the Supreme Court of Virginia.—The slaves are to be transported shortly to one of the free States of the Union, or to Liberia.

A Thought for the Thoughtful.

We have frequently referred to the destruction of property, particularly by intemperance in drinking alcoholic beverages. One of the next worst miserable dispositions that can afflict humanity, is the universal extravagance that exists in some families. It is much to be depreciated. The Evening Bulletin draws a true picture in saying:

"Ladies who, a few years since, were well content with lustring at a dollar a yard, are now scarcely satisfied with brocade at three; and where ten yards once made an all-sufficient dress pattern, twenty are now indispensable to be in the mode. Families, that spent their summer economically at farm houses, now float at Saratoga, or shine at Newport.—Champagne has supplanted claret at the table; claret driven out porter; porter excluded water, the healthiest of all. Where a plain joint once served for dinner, canvass backs, young lamb, or other rare and costly delicacies are now considered indispensable. In every direction, indeed, luxury makes strides."

The Pottstown Ledger thinks, while this is particularly applicable to city life, the same *kind* of extravagance is seen peeping out all over the country, on a smaller scale. It needs to be guarded against, as well as the stealthy miscreant who prowls in midnight hour for plunder, for each will as certainly scatter property to no advantage of the loser. Too much judgement cannot be exercised in administering to personal gratifications—for they are so transitory, that the less money expended in them the better, and too much fidelity cannot be observed in cherishing that liberal spirit which is always ready to uphold every movement and measure calculated to cultivate the mind, purify the morals, and secure the permanent prosperity of the community. Economy must be practised in the non-essential expenditures, in order that the means may be at command to encourage the essential.

A Large Fish.

On Monday morning, says the Philadelphia Daily Sun, as a party were engaged in seine fishing, a short distance above the landing pier at Cape Island, a very heavy weight was discovered to be in the net. The party consisted of Messrs. John C. Little, Charles H. Little, Samuel A. Hagner, Jacob H. Beattis, F. Mellan, R. Hathaway, A. C. Nichols, Peter Brurien, and Misses Susan Howey and Ann Hagner. They immediately commenced hauling in the seine, when it was found that an immense Saw Fish had become entangled in the meshes of the net. He made the most desperate exertions to free himself from his unexpected predicament, but several well directed blows from the oars, on the head, so far subdued him, that a noose was fastened to his tail and the prize was towed in triumph to the shore. Attached to the body of the Saw Fish were a large number of the usual small attendants, called fish; they clung with great tenacity to their patron, and shared his fate in being captured. Upon being landed, the fish was placed in a cart and taken to Cape Island, where it was weighed and measured. Its weight was 1095 pounds, and its extreme length from the tail to the end of the saw, was 14 feet. The animal was exhibited at a moderate charge, and has since been prepared for preservation, as a memorial of the Saw Fishing Party at Cape May.

Executive Pardons.

The Harrisburg American gives the following list of pardons by the various Governors of Pennsylvania, since 1799:

Governors—	Pardons granted by—	No. of Crim.
Mifflin,	during 9 years	611 criminals
M'Kean,	during 9 years	1061 criminals
Snyder,	during 9 years	990 criminals
Findlay,	during 3 years	431 criminals
Hiester,	during 3 years	303 criminals
Shulze,	during 6 years	721 criminals
Wolf,	during 6 years	421 criminals
Ritner,	during 3 years	79 criminals
Porter,	during 6 years	796 criminals
Shunk,	during 3 years 6 mo	350 criminals
Johnston,	during 3 years	339 criminals
Total,	. . .	6,108 criminals

A New Remedy in Diarrhea, Cholera Infantum and Cholera Morbus.—The following recipe is from Lancaster Reid, Professor of Chemistry in the New York Hospital:—"I would wish, through the medium of your paper, to give publicity to the fact, that I have seen instant relief given in cases of Diarrhea, by the use of hydro sulphuric acid, a teaspoonfull of a saturated solution being mixed with four time its bulk of water. Also in a case of cholera infantum, in which the child was very much reduced, and the stomach in an extreme state of irritability, so that nothing would be retained, this remedy was administered with ease, and the child immediately improved, and has since recovered. I believe that this is a new remedy, and that there is no reason to apprehend any bad effects where it does not produce a cure, and I believe that it has some specific effect in counter acting the cause, and immediately arresting the diseases."

Horse Stung to Death.—The Carlisle Democrat publishes the following singular fact:

On Saturday afternoon last, a very fine horse, the property of Col. A. Noble, of this borough, came to his death in a singular manner. He was led from the stable by the Colonel, and tied in the rear of the lot near to a bee stand, for the purpose of grazing. In this position he was left for half an hour or more, and it is presumed that by switching his tail to keep off the flies, he gave offence to the bees, who attacked him in countless numbers. When discovered he was literally covered with them—in his ears and nostrils especially, they hung in large clusters.—This poor animal was led off, but it was too late—the work was finished, and he died in less than an hour afterwards. The horse was valued at $150.

Profitable.—It is reported that the New York Tribune newspaper will divide this year $80,000 clear profit, about $24,000 each to Greely & McElrath, and the rest to seven associates in the editorship and booking.

Gleanings.

☞ There are nearly two hundred saw mills in operation in Lycoming county, Pa., and a half million of dollars invested in the lumber trade there.

☞ The Virginia Convention has refused to make the property of individual stockholders of Banks liable for their debts.

☞ The receipts from customs at the port of New York during the last week, amounted to $1,046,994 90.

☞ The Editor of the Savannah News has been presented with a water melon weighing 54 pounds.

☞ The exports of specie to Europe continue to be made with unabated activity. During the week ending 19th inst., the amount sent from N. York was $2,189,364.

☞ Never despair in adversity. Work and persevere. When a wheel is going round, the bottom must turn upward—some time.

☞ An economical application of time brings leisure and method, and enables us to drive our business, instead of our business driving us.

☞ The majority of Gen. Joseph Lane, the Independent candidate for Delegate to Congress, in Oregon territory, will be about 2000.

☞ Barnum sold his Museum in Philadelphia, last week, for $50,000, to C. Spooner.

☞ A Detroit paper says that there are in that State, (Mich.) 1,000,000 head of sheep, and that the capital invested in them and in the land on which they are kept, amounts to $5,500,000.

A Sad Case.

Albert Beach, aged about 36 years, was, a few days since, sentenced by Judge Crawford, of Washington city, to 18 months imprisonment in the penitentiary for obtaining money under false pretences. The Telegraph says:

He was educated to the commercial business in the city of New York, where he afterwards held a profitable and responsible position in one of the first establishments. He subsequently followed the business of daguerreotyping in this city, with apparantly good success; and while so engaged, two or three years ago, married a most estimable and excellent young lady. To the surprise of many, however, he suddenly sold out his interest in the daguerreotyping establishment, and threw himself out of business for a time; but after a little commenced an auction store, in which his career was brief, as many who had come to know him predicted. His course was then rapidly downward, and instead of "swelling" at the hotels he turned to lounging at the groggeries; and instead of trying to effect "transactions" at wholesale stores, his aim was simply to "do" some poor fellow out of a few dollars. Caught in one of these tricks, he has at last been sentenced to the felon's punishment.

Georgia.—In the IId (Wellboun's) District, Henry L. Benning, of Columbus, has received the Secession nomination for Congress. It is announced that Judge Berrien (whose seat in the United States Senate expires in 1853) has affiliated himself with the self-styled Southern Rights' Party, thus dissolving his connection with the Whigs of the Nation, for the purpose of forming a coalition with the great body of the Georgia Democratic party, who have rallied around the States Rights' standard, and intend to be represented by a Delegation in the Baltimore Convention.

A Mystery Solved.—Not long since a Portsmouth (Ohio) paper stated that a barrel of pork had been found but slightly injured in the old bed of the Sciota river, where the water had not run for twenty years. The Chilicothe Gazette now says that a Mr. Thomas James, of that city, has identified the barrel as being part of a cargo of pork which, in 1804, he was taking down from Chilicothe the mouth of the Sciota, for the purpose of placing it on board the brig Dominique, built and owned by Dudley Woodbridge and the celebrated Herman Blanerhasser. In passing down the Sciota, one of the boats stove just above old Alexandria, and thirty barrels were lost.

A Large Meteoric Stone.—Th Montrose (Pa.) Democrat, of the 17th inst., says that a meteoric stone, weighing nearly or quite 200 pounds, was found a few days since on the farm of Mr. Newton, in Springville. It was deeply imbedded in the earth, and the turf of the ground was still fresh under it. It had fallen through a tree, breaking the branches.

A New Variety of Sweet Potato.—A valuable addition has lately been made to the varieties of of the sweet potato in Alabama, supposed to be from Peru. A letter describing it says:

"It is altogether different and equally superior to any variety of this root hitherto known. It is productive, and attains a prodigious size, even upon the poorest sandy land, and the roots remain without change from the time of taking them out of the ground until the following May. The plant is singularly easy of cultivation, growing equally well from the slip or vine, the top or vine of the full-grown plant being remarkably small; the inside is as white as snow. It is dry and mealy, and the saccharine principle contained resembles in delicacy of flavor fine virgin honey."

Returned from California.—Mr. John F. Bachman, son of Sheriff Bachman, and Mr. C. M'Kinsey, returned to Easton from California, on Saturday last, having been absent from here more than two years. Their young friends in Easton received them with warm hands. They have during their absence endured the perils and dangers of the "Land of Gold" and we are informed bring with them home a very satisfactory reward for their daring enterprise, in the form of the "bright material." Both return in good health. Mr. Bachman was a member of the Humane Fire Company, and on Monday evening he gave the members of that Company an appropriate entertainment.—*Eastonian.*

A Good Principle.—The Democrats of Chester county resolved in their Convention of April, 1851, to discountenance all persons who seek the office of Judge by personal efforts. That's right. Let our Judges be selected for their ability as lawyers, and purity as men, and not because of their fidelity to party.