

Circulation near 2000.

The Lehigh Register.

Allentown, Pa.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1851.

Railroad to Erie.

The Committee appointed by the late Rail Road Convention at Philadelphia, upon the great Road from Philadelphia to Lake Erie, among other matters relating to this road reports the following. This being a Road in which the citizens of Lehigh county are particularly interested, and when once completed will see the advantage of subscribing liberally to the stock along the valley of the Lehigh.

The report goes on to state, "that they will first build that portion of the Road between Williamport and Erie, a distance of 240 miles. This accomplished, will form in connection with the Catawissa, Little Schuylkill and Reading roads, a continuous chain of Railroads from Philadelphia to Erie, without transshipment. The entire route is within the State of Pennsylvania. The distance is only 425 miles, being 80 miles nearer to New York, and 199 miles nearer to Boston."

The attention of our readers we wish to draw to the fact that the Susquehanna Railroad commences at Easton and terminates at or near Tamuqua on the Little Schuylkill, where it links with the Reading or Little Schuylkill road. It also forms another connection with the Catawissa road on the Lehigh, about 6 miles above Mauch Chunk.

The road from Easton to New York will be finished for travel about the 1st of April next. It then only requires us to move in the Road from Easton, via Allentown, to connect with the above mentioned Roads to form a direct connection with New York in the East and Erie in the West.

Allentown Lyceum.

The introductory lecture delivered before this Association on Thursday evening last by Judge McCartney, was highly interesting and was listened to with the greatest attention by a large audience. The subject in itself a quaint but useful one was "How to read a book" but was handled in an able and scientific manner by the lecturer, and evinced a vast deal of research and deep thought. The number in attendance was large, and we were glad to perceive the deep interest which seems to pervade our community in regard to the association. The lecture this evening will be delivered by Rev. Mr. Eitman, and the subject will be "The Hungarian War and its Generals." We hope there will be a general attendance, as the subject is one of great interest.

The Next Legislature.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania will meet at Harrisburg on Tuesday, the 6th of January next. In the House there will be a Democratic majority of ten or twelve, and of course that party will have things all their own way. A number of gentlemen are spoken of as candidates for the speaker-ship, and a host of candidates will be in attendance for the subordinate offices. In the Senate the majority is Whig and that party will no doubt fill their subordinate offices with their political friends. For Speaker, Benjamin Mathias, of Philadelphia, former Speaker, will no doubt be the successful candidate.

Congressional Globe.

We published the Prospectus of the Congressional Globe and Appendix a week or two ago, and now take occasion to recommend them both worthy the patronage of the public. It contains a faithful report of the proceedings of both branches of Congress, the messages of the President, reports of the Heads of Departments and all the Speeches delivered in both branches—the two making a book when bound containing upwards of one thousand pages. A copy may be seen at our office.

Free Banking.

The people of Wisconsin have voted their Legislature the privilege of passing a Free Banking Law. This is an important step in finance, and we are glad to see, and not only Wisconsin, but the Western States generally, availing themselves of the benefits of such a law. There are many considerations which should strongly recommend this principle of Banking to every State in the Union. By the adoption of such a law, the State induces its own citizens to become its creditors; and instead of depleting its treasury to pay perhaps a foreign creditor, pays a citizen; and thus stimulates business at home. Another inducement is, that the State, instead of sending the bonds to be sold in a foreign market at a discount, can sell them at home, perhaps at a premium—and save the difference to its people in taxes. Another, and a very important feature is, that it gives the people a currency that is safe—a currency not dependent upon any one man, or set of men, but a currency having its equivalent under lock and key, and one that no financier can depreciate by his knavery. Arrangements are already being made, we see, for starting Banks in Illinois under the Free Banking Law of that State.

The new Free Banking Law of Vermont appears to have been modelled upon the law of this State, with some variations to suit the meridian of the Suffolk Bank. It is a good law, and will secure perfect safety to the bill-holders. The stipulations to make the notes par in Boston, is not binding, provided the Bank prefers to pay 2 per cent upon its capital annually into the State Treasury. The stocks, equal to 5 per cent, which the State Treasurer is authorized to issue circulation upon, are those of the United States, Massachusetts, New York, Maine, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermont, Ohio, New Jersey and Virginia. This reduces the securities to Government, New York, Ohio, and Virginia—as the other States have but few or no debts.

Change of Officers.

The newly elected County Officers were installed on Monday the 1st of December last. The customary oaths were administered successively to the President Judge, Associates, Prothonotary, Register, Recorder, and Clerk of the Courts. The new incumbents are all popular and worthy men, as their election evidently proves, and we feel assured that they will discharge the duties of their respective offices with competency and fidelity.

The following is a full list of the County officers now in commission:

President Judge—Washington McCartney, Easton—Northampton county. Associates—Jacob Dillinger, Allentown, Peter Haas, Lynn. District Attorney—Henry C. Longnecker, Allentown. Sheriff—Joseph F. Newhard, Allentown. Deputy Sheriff—Chas. B. Haintz, Allentown. Prothonotary—Fran. E. Samuels, Allentown. Register—Joshua Stahler, Upper Milford. Clerk—Nathan Metzger, Allentown. Recorder—Nathan German, Allentown. Treasurer—Ephraim Yobe, Allentown. Commissioners—Samuel Knass, Hanover. Peter Engelman, Saucon. D. Hausman, Heidelberg.

Committee's Clerk—J. M. Line, Allentown. Coroner—John Erdman, North Whitehall. Deputy Coroner—Jesse M. Line, Allentown. Poor Directors—Hen. Schantz, Up. Maucungy. Jonas Brobst, Up. Maucungy. H. Dieffenderfer, L. Mac'gy. P. H. Treasurer—Chas. H. Bush, Allentown. Seward—Thomas Faust, South Whitehall. Auditors—John Blank, jr., Upper Saucon. Jonas Haas, Lynn. Hiram J. Schantz, Up. Maucungy.

Court Proceedings.

In the Quarter Sessions seven cases of Fornication and Bastardy were acted upon. Five of the cases were disposed of by the defendants paying 50 cents a week, for the "little responsibilities" and the lying in expenses. The other five were bound over in the sum of \$200 for their appearance at the next Quarter Sessions.

A number of Assault and Battery cases were settled before trial.

In the matter of the Tavern The Court on license granted to John Remy, of Washington } D. Stille grant a rule to show why the said license shall not be revoked.

Commonwealth vs. Charge of Larceny on oath of Thomas Kramer. Defendant appointed to himself a horse belonging to the prosecutor. Jury returned a verdict of guilty in manner and form. Not yet sentenced.

Commonwealth vs. Indictment for selling liquor without license. Dec. 3rd, defendant plead guilty and submit. Same day the Court sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of \$20 00, the costs of prosecution, and stand convicted until the sentence be complied with.

Commonwealth vs. Indictment for Assault and Battery on oath of Isaac Miller. Grand Jury ignored the Bill, the County to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Indictment for burglary and larceny on oath of Elias Schneider. Dec. 2, defendant being arraigned pleads guilty and submits. Not yet sentenced.

Commonwealth vs. Indictment for Assault and Battery on oath of Maria Muloany, the wife of defendant. Jury returned a verdict of guilty in manner and form as he stood indicted. The Court sentenced the defendant to undergo an imprisonment in the County jail for the space of 15 days, enter into a recognizance of \$200, with one good surety in the like sum, for his good behavior toward his wife Maria Muloany, and pay the costs of prosecution.

Commonwealth vs. Assault and Battery on oath of George Xander. Grand Jury ignored the Bill and order defendant to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Assault and Battery on oath of Robert Patterson. Grand Jury ignored the Bill and order defendant to pay the costs.

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The Census of 1850.

A Washington writer in the Newark Advertiser, has glanced at the Report of the Superintendent of the Census. It is a well written document, and will be perused with interest by all classes. It appears from the Report that full and complete returns have been received from all the States on this side of the Rocky Mountains, also from the Territories of New Mexico and Oregon. A portion of the returns of California were destroyed by the conflagration at San Francisco, which rendered the preparation of new copies necessary. These are expected here daily. The returns from Utah are expected by the first mail, advices of their completion having been received. The amount of money appropriated for taking the census—upwards of a million and a quarter of dollars—appears to have very nearly or quite covered the expenses which have thus far been incurred, though an additional appropriation will be necessary to enable the Superintendent to make the complete classifications which he proposes. The establishment of a bureau of statistics is proposed—a measure which will commend itself to every enlightened statesman. Should Congress see fit to establish such a bureau, Mr. Kennedy would make an excellent person to take charge of it, and would doubtless receive the appointment.

From the report is taken the following table which shows in the first column the number of newspapers and periodicals in the U. S. on the first day of June, 1850, viz:—2800 in all, and in the 2d column the circulation of each class, showing an aggregate circulation of about five millions; and in the 3d column the number of copies published annually, amounting, as will be seen, to the enormous sum of 422,600,000;

Table with 3 columns: Name, No. Copies, and No. Copies Annually. Rows include Dailies, Tri-Weeklies, Semi-Weeklies, Weeklies, Semi-Monthlies, Monthlys, and Quarterlys.

Of these, 424 papers were published in the New England States, 876 in the Middle States, 718 in the Southern, and 784 in the Western States. Average circulation in the United States 1785. There is one publication for every 7161 free inhabitants in the United States and territories.

Free Trade.

The "Upland Union" has published quite a lengthy argument in favor of Free Trade and direct taxation, (direct taxation being a necessary consequence of free trade) and invites particular attention to its arguments. But why in the name of common sense do not those papers which advocate the principles of free trade advocate the abolition of duties? Were we to ask them at once to abolish the tariff—or enact a sliding scale of duties to abolish it, in 10 years these same papers would answer no, we do not desire any such thing.—Why not? Why preach one thing, and preter the practice of another. It is time that the system of humbug connected with the tariff was done away with. The only question with us is whether labor is not the foundation of wealth, and whether labor engaged in manufacturing is not worth more to the business men of the country, to the agriculture of the country if performed in this country, than performed abroad. If not, then take your 30 per cent. from iron—let the free trade papers advocate it—accomplish it—and stand by it in weal and woe. Let us have no more double dealing.—If they are, on the other hand in favor of a gradual development of the manufacturing interests, let them say so, and in advocating restriction ask for a sufficiency to place them on a fair competing ground with cheap products from foreign countries. Good policy demands no more—but demands that much in our estimation.—Pottstown Ledger.

Brick Making Machine.—A new machine for brick making, wonderfully simplifying the process, has been invented in New England. It is described as made of iron, simple, compact, and massive, and weighing seventeen tons. It is worked by a steam engine of twenty horse power. Attached to the machine is a pulverizer, which works with wonderful beauty and precision. The clay is first dried, then ground by passing between heavy rollers, then screened or sifted, and passed into the machine in a uniform state, where it is subjected to the immense power of the machine, and a beautiful, perfect face brick is produced, almost as smooth and dense as a polished marble. The bricks are taken from the machine and immediately set in the kilns ready for burning, thereby obviating the necessity of spreading on the yard to dry before burning, as well as injury or loss from wet weather. By this process a superior face brick can be produced, at less expense than the coarsest common brick by the old method.

Gutta Percha Pens.—Among the most recent inventions, says an English paper, the gutta percha pens, which are stated to be far more durable than goose quills, and more available than the metallic materials. This appears to us to be a rational improvement. No metal pen can equal the goose quill except in retaining the writing point longer. Gutta percha pens will no doubt have the soft flexibility of the goose quill. We would call attention again to the desirable invention of a pencil that would altogether answer the purpose of pen and ink; this would be one of the grandest discoveries of the age, because one of the most useful, and it would doubt make the fortune of the inventor. We know a gentleman who pursued this subject a long time, and on one occasion hit the mark, but he never was able to do so a second time. That it was done once is an evidence that it can be done again. Inventors, here is a subject for you. Sci. American.

New Projects in Congress.

A railroad from Missouri to San Francisco, a telegraph line for the same distance—a line of steamships from San Francisco to China—a mint in California. These are the measures proposed in Congress on the first day of its session. This is a good beginning. The annexation of the Sandwich Islands—a naval intervention to prevent Russia from overrunning liberty in Europe—British outrages in Central America—the illegal condemnation and imprisonment of Mr. Thrasher in Havana, will soon be taken up by Congress, and give plenty of work to that interesting collection of patriots, to perform.

Jenny Lind will give her last Concert in America, at New York, on the 12th January.

The President's Message. An Abstract.

The President commences his Message by congratulating the Senate and House of Representatives, on the present happy condition of the country.

The Cuban Troubles.—The Lopez invasions against Cuba are referred to. The President lost no time in issuing such instructions to the proper officers of the United States as seemed to be called for by the occasion. He recapitulates all the facts of the case, and says that too severe a judgment can hardly be passed, by the indignant sense of the community, upon those who, being better informed themselves, have yet led away the ardor of youth and an ill-directed love of political liberty. He adds, that these offenders against the laws have forfeited the protection of their country, yet the Government, may, so far as is consistent with its obligations to other countries, and its fixed purpose to maintain and enforce the laws, entertain sympathy for their unoffending families and friends, as well as a feeling of compassion for themselves. Accordingly no proper effort has been spared, and none will be spared, to procure the release of such citizens of the United States, engaged in this unlawful enterprise, as are now in confinement in Spain. No individuals, he continues, have a right to hazard the peace of the country, or to violate its laws upon vague notions of altering or reforming governments in other States. This principle is not only reasonable in itself, and in accordance with public law, but is engrained into the codes of other nations as well as our own.

Neutrality and Non-Intervention.—In proclaiming and adhering to the neutrality and non-intervention, the United States have not followed the lead of other civilized nations; they have taken the lead themselves, and have been followed by others. This was admitted by one of the most eminent of modern British statesmen, who said in Parliament, while a minister of the crown, "that, if he wished for a guide in a system of neutrality, he should take that laid down by America in the days of Washington and the secretaryship of Jefferson." Friendly relations with all, but entangling alliances with none, has long been a maxim with us. Our true mission is not to propagate our opinions, or impose upon other countries our form of government, by artifice or force; but to teach by example, and show by our success, moderation and justice, the blessings of self government, and the advantages of free institutions.

The Right of Search.—The principle which this Government has heretofore solemnly announced it still adheres to, and will remain under all circumstances, and at all hazards. That principle is, that in every regularly documented merchant vessel, the crew who navigate it, and those on board of it, will find their protection in the flag which is over them. No American ship can be allowed to be visited or searched for the purpose of ascertaining the character of individuals on board, nor can there be allowed any watch by the vessels of any foreign nations over American vessels on the coasts of the United States or the seas adjacent thereto. It will be seen by the last communication from the British Charge d'Affaires to the Department of State, that he is authorized to assure the Secretary of State that every care will be taken that, in executing the preventive measures against the expeditions, which the United States Government itself has denounced as not being entitled to the protection of any government, no interference shall take place with the lawful commerce of any nation.

The Attack on the Spanish Consul.—The President adverts to the attack on the Spanish Consul at New Orleans, and recommends Congress to make such provisions for an indemnity to him, as may seem right and proper under the circumstances.

Reciprocal Trade with Canada.—The attention of Congress is again invited to the question of reciprocal trade between the United States and Canada and other British possessions near our frontier. Our Claims against Portugal.—A convention for the adjustment of claims of citizens against Portugal has been concluded, and the ratifications have been exchanged. The first installment of the amount to be paid by Portugal fell due on the 30th September last, and has been paid.

Louis Napoleon as Mediator.—The President of the French Republic, according to the provisions of the convention, has been selected as arbiter in the case of the Gen. Armstrong, and has signified that he accepts the trust, and the high satisfaction he feels in acting as the common friend of two nations, with which France is united by sentiments of sincere and lasting amity.

Thanks from Turkey.—The Turkish government has expressed its thanks for the kind reception given to the Sultan's agent, Amin Bey, on the occasion of his recent visit to the United States.

Kossuth.—The country has been justly regarded as a safe asylum for those whom political events have exiled from their own homes in Europe; and it is recommended to Congress to consider in what manner Governor Kossuth and his companions, brought hither by its authority, shall be received and treated.

France and the Sandwich Islands.—It is earnestly to be hoped that the difficulties which have for some time past been pending between the government of the French Republic and that of the Sandwich Islands, may be peaceably and durably adjusted, so as to secure the independence of those islands.

Mexico.—The President has caused orders to be issued for the purpose of preventing any hostile expeditions against Mexico from being set on foot in violation of the laws of the United States.

Nicaragua.—Until quiet shall have been restored, and a government apparently stable shall have been organized, no advance can prudently be made in disposing of the questions pending between the two countries.

The Panama Railroad.—It is understood that a considerable part of the railroad across the Isthmus of Panama has been completed, and that the mail and passengers will in future be conveyed thereon.

St. Domingo.—Peace has been concluded between the contending parties in the Island of St. Domingo, and it is to be hoped, upon a durable basis.

Commissioner to China.—The office of Commissioner to China remains unfilled; several persons have been appointed, and the place has been offered to others, all of whom have declined its acceptance, on the ground of the inadequacy of the compensation.

Receipts and Expenditures.—By reference to the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it will be seen that the aggregate receipts for the last fiscal year, amounted to \$62,312,970 87, which, with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st July, 1850, gave, as the available means for the year, the sum of \$58,917,524 36.

The total expenditures for the same period, were \$58,005,878 68. The total imports for the year ending 30th June, 1851, were \$215,725,995 Of which there were in specie 4,967,901 The exports for the same period 217,517,130 Of which there were of domestic products \$178,546,555 Foreign goods re-exported 9,738,695 Specie 29,231,830

The Public Debt.—The public debt on the 20th ultimo, exclusive of the stock authorized to be issued to Texas by the act of 9th September, 1850, was \$62,560,395 26.

Foreign Goods and the Tariff.—The President alludes to heavy imports, and says:—"Unless some salutary check shall be given to these tendencies, it is to be feared that importations of foreign goods beyond a healthy demand in this country will lead to a sudden drain of the precious metals from us, bringing with it, as it has done in former times, the most disastrous consequences to the business and capital of the American people." Again he says:—"In my last annual message, to which I respectfully refer, I stated briefly the reasons which induced me to recommend a modification of the present tariff, by converting the ad valorem into a specific duty, wherever the article imported was of such a character as to permit it, and that such a discrimination should be made in favor of the industrial pursuits of our own country, as to encourage home production without excluding foreign competition."

An Agricultural Bureau.—This is earnestly recommended. The Indians of the North West.—No material change has taken place, within the last year, in the condition and prospects of the Indian tribes who reside in the Northwestern Territory, and West of the Mississippi river. We are at peace with all of them.

The Boundary Line.—The joint commission under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, has been actively engaged in running and marking the boundary line between the United States and Mexico.

The Census.—Returns have been received from all the officers engaged in taking the census in the States and Territories, except California.

Rivers and Harbors.—Strong ground is taken in favor of the improvement of the Rivers and Harbors of the country.

The Mexican Frontier.—The most vigorous measures are recommended, to fulfil all the obligations of the Treaty of Guadalupe.

The Navy.—Our naval force afloat during the present year has been actively and usefully employed in giving protection to our widely extended and increasing commerce and interests in the various quarters of the globe, and our flag has everywhere afforded the security and received the respect inspired by the justice and liberality of our intercourse, and the dignity and power of the nation.

A Reorganization of the Navy.—The President earnestly recommends the necessity of reorganizing the Naval Establishment, apportioning and fixing the number of officers in each grade, providing some mode of promotion to the higher grades of the navy, rather than seniority or date of entry into the service, and for retiring from the effective list upon reduced pay those who may be incompetent to the performance of active duty.

The Post Office Routes.—At the close of the last fiscal year, the length of mail routes within the United States was 197,290 miles; the annual transportation thereon, \$8,272,252 miles; and the annual cost of such transportation, \$3,421,764.

Postages.—The recommendations of the Postmaster General, in respect to letter Postage, except on letters from and to California and Oregon, were substantially adopted by the last Congress. He now recommends adherence to the present letter rates, and advises against a further reduction until justified by the revenue of the Department.

He also recommends that the rates of postage on printed matter be so revised as to render them more simple, and more uniform in their operation upon all classes of printed matter.

The Fugitive Slave Law.—The act of Congress for the return of fugitives from labor, is one required and demanded by the express words of the Constitution.

The Compromise Measures.—The President recommends adherence to the adjustment established by those measures, until time and experience should demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against evasion or abuse.

Congratulation.—He closes his message by congratulating the country upon the general acquiescence in the compromise measures of peace, which has been exhibited in all parts of the Republic. And not only in this general acquiescence in these measures, but the spirit of conciliation which has been manifested in regard to them in all parts of the country, has removed doubts and uncertainties in the minds of thousands of good men, concerning the durability of our popular institutions, and given renewed assurance that our Liberty and Our Union may subsist together for the benefit of this and all succeeding generations.

Courierfeit one dollar notes of the Lancaster bank, new issue, have been circulated extensively in York.

Gleanings.

The German Brass Band of Easton intend giving a Grand Ball and Musical Entertainment at that place on Friday evening next. Wonder if the Allentown Band can't get up something of the kind for New Year's Eve!

The Democrats of Northumberland county instructed their Delegates to the State Convention for General Lewis Cass, by a vote of two to one.

We have a militia force of four millions of men, in the United States.

At a late election in an English town for a new M. P., it has been proved that two thirds of the voters were bribed.

The money market is still tight. We think its about time it gets sober.

The purest altar of love—the heart of a mother. Abraham Markley, of Norristown, has disposed of his tavern property—the "Montgomery House"—for the sum of \$22,000! Pretty nice sum!

State Agricultural Society.

Office of the Pennsylvania State Agral. Society, November 22nd, 1851.

In accordance with the 5th section of the act incorporating the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, approved the 5th of March, A. D., 1851, the presidents of the several County Agricultural Societies of Pennsylvania, are required to transmit, annually, in the month of December, to the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society all such reports or returns as they are required to demand and receive from applicants for premiums, together with an abstract of their proceedings during the year.

FREDERICK WATTS, President.

Gold at the Mint.—We learn, says the Evening Bulletin, that the total amount of gold deposited at the U. S. Mint in Philadelphia, during the month of November was \$5,400,000. The sum received at the New Orleans Mint may be stated at \$1,500,000, making a total of \$6,900,000—paid out the same month \$5,630,000, leaving an excess of receipts of 1,370,000, to be added to the hands-on excess that was in the country on the 1st of November.

The month of December will commence with the receipts by the Cherokee and Alabama, equal two and a half millions, and there is a prospect of still heavier receipts. At the same time there will be little or no exports of specie, as the cotton bills coming forward will have turned the tide completely in our favor. The close of 1851 will, doubtless, witness a very large accumulation of specie in the country.

Military Display.—The military display on the occasion of the reception of L. Kossuth, which will take place in Philadelphia, says the Sun, will be the greatest turn out that has been witnessed here for many years. Eight companies of mounted men from the interior of the State will take part in the ceremonies. One of the companies will have with them a band of musicians on horseback, which will be rather a novel sight for the citizens of the city of Penn.

A Large Family.—Philip Gishburn, a revolutionary soldier, who died recently near Carlisle, Pa., in the 95th year of his age, was the father of eighteen children—eight of whom are dead—seventy five grand children, and sixty one great grand children, amounting to one hundred and fifty four in all. Twenty six of these are dead, and one hundred and twenty eight still living, among whom are some of the staunchest farmers of Cumberland county.

New County.—Efforts are being made by citizens residing in Mercer and Crawford counties for the erection of a new county, to be formed out of parts of each. Greenville is named as the county seat. The territory from which it is proposed to make the new county is fifteen miles wide by twenty six in length.

Disturbing a Church.—Twenty-seven young men and boys, in Harrisburg, were arraigned before Judge Hiester last week, for congregating around the Church of the United Brethren, using profane and obscene language, and insulting females and others obliged to pass that way. These lads were all found guilty, after a regular hearing and argument by counsel; but as it was the first time they had been brought up, they were only fined five dollars a piece, and required to pay the costs of prosecution.

The Statue of Jackson.—The sum of \$12,500 has already been expended upon the equestrian statue of General Jackson, in Washington, and \$7,000 more is required to finish it. This, it is proposed, to raise as soon as practicable, so that it may be finished and placed in its appropriate position on the next anniversary of the battle of New Orleans.

Advertising.—The following is a good illustration of the penny-wise, pound foolish policy which many persons adopt. A man in Saybrook, Conn., recently had a farm for sale, and was advised to advertise it; he said "he could not afford it," the farm was then sold for \$1800. The purchaser bought it "on speculation," paid \$2 for advertising, and shortly afterwards sold the same farm for two thousand dollars!

Gas in Easton.—The Gas Works at Easton were put in operation last week, and the citizens are highly pleased with the brilliancy of their gas lights. Nearly all the business places and many private houses are already illuminated with gas, and the borough authorities have determined to light the streets in the same way.

Emigrants.—Of the eighty five thousand emigrants who left the United Kingdom last year, sixty-nine thousand came to the United States, the rest went to the colonies.

Bank Failure in Ohio.—There was a great excitement at Newark, Ohio, on the 1st inst., in consequence of the failure of A. J. Smith, a banker. A town meeting was held, and much indignation manifested, particularly against the Ticking County Branch Bank, Smith had disappeared, and his liabilities are variously estimated at from \$100,000 to \$200,000.