

We were requested to state, that the Rev. Mr. Brisban, will preach in the English Methodist Church, on Sunday morning and evening, the 11th of April next.

The Water Excitement.

On Saturday evening, the 2d instant, a meeting of citizens of Allentown, was called for the purpose—as stated in the notice, of taking into consideration the present inadequate supply of water, and other grievances complained of,—the proceedings of which appear in another column of to-day's paper.

It is true, we labor too much for the want of a sufficient supply of water for culinary and family purposes, also in case of fire, we have not that supply on hand which the charter requires, which should be remedied as speedily as the nature of the case will admit.

But it is known too, that the Water Company has been surrounded by innumerable difficulties, crippled in a pecuniary point of view since its formation, and we admit at times badly managed. But what Company pray, is not more or less badly managed.—We have reason to believe that the present Managers have done all in their power, but many unavoidable circumstances have presented themselves, producing failures of water for the last year or so. During last Summer we had a great scarcity of water, the smaller streams were nearly all dry.

In Easton, Reading, Pottsville, Lancaster and even Philadelphia, the want of a supply of water was seriously felt. In Philadelphia orders were given out, that the water should not be used for washing pavements, and otherwise should be used sparingly. In Easton, Reading, Pottsville, Lancaster, and other places that we could name, the citizens were told, were limited to tap the water for only one hour in the morning, one hour at noon, and one hour in the evening. It appears then, that the citizens of other places have suffered equally as much, if not more, than the citizens of our Borough, for the want of a sufficient supply of water.

Let us then, as good citizens, mutually strive to amend the evil in the most speedy manner. The reason that we have not a full supply of water at present, are twofold. First, some evil disposed person or persons, broke open the iron sheathing at the Spring, and inserted some substance into the pipe, which prevents the passage to the pump, of a sufficient supply of water. And second, during the extreme severity of the Winter, the main pipes have burst in several places, besides the many family pipes, which are in a leaking condition, makes it impossible at the present time, to furnish a full supply of water.

We must for a short time bear the evil, until the weather permits the repairing of the breaches. The greatest objection, however, appears to be to the wording of the permits issued by the Board of Managers on the 1st instant. We admit that this was rather an injudicious move at the present time. It renewed the excitement against the Board, and gave its enemies a new impetus, upon the strength of which the meeting in the Courthouse assembled.

In order to allay this seeming difficulty between the Managers and the citizens, a meeting of the Stockholders of the Water Company was held on Monday evening, the 5th instant, at which it was resolved that the objectionable feature in the permits should be stricken out, and that they be issued as heretofore.

In conclusion we will say, that we feel assured that every thing that can, will be done, to furnish a supply of water, and if mutual concessions will be suffered to exist, all will be right.

Presidential Electors.

The United States Senate have adopted without a division a report of the Judiciary Committee of that body, declaring that the Presidential election next November should be held under the new and not under the old apportionment. The Committee says in their report: "The Constitution provides that 'Each State shall appoint in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled at the time when the President and Vice President thus to be chosen, should come into office. The new apportionment under the first census took effect from and after the 3d of March, 1792 (not of 14th April, 1792.) Accordingly, in 1792, in 1812, and in 1832, the States gave a number of electoral votes for President and Vice President equal to the number of their Senators and Representatives respectively from and after the 3d of March, 1793—the 3d of March, 1813—and the 3d of March, 1833; and the act of 1850 having a similar provision to that of 1792, so it must be in the next election next Fall—that is, the States will vote under the new and not under the old apportionment."

Plank Road Company.

Petitions, says the Easton Argus, are in circulation for the incorporation of a company to construct a Plank Road from Easton to Bethlehem. The idea is a good one and we have no doubt the stock would be taken without any difficulty. That it would pay well is beyond all question, and the roads between here and Bethlehem are so bad during some seasons of the year that an improvement of this kind is almost indispensable. There are few hills on the route and the expense would be about 80,000 dollars.

A Few Words to Farmers.

As we have always a practical object in view in our disquisitions, we now wish to direct the attention of our farmers, for a few moments to the subject of agriculture. The great discoveries, says the Scientific American, yet to be made in Agriculture will be the result of strong good sense, close observation, and study of natural phenomena. One very eminent chemist, [Leibig] who has devoted nearly his whole attention to agricultural chemistry, has changed his opinions more than once on certain great questions relating to agriculture, especially fertilizing substances. Although chemistry is of vast importance to the farmer, a most excellent chemist would make but a very poor farmer if he did not pay attention to more than the mere chemistry of his business. A plant, for example, is analyzed, and is found to be composed of silicon, potash, carbon, lime, and nitrogen; one says, "I shall make my fertilizers of such a compound;" he does so, and fails to obtain satisfactory results; why? Because he has not been a profitable observer of nature's operations. The human body is composed of nitrogen, carbon, water, phosphorus, lime, silicon, and some other substances; carbon, nitrogen, the phosphate of lime, but especially water, are the principal substances of which it is composed, and carbon and water form the greatest portion of its nourishment, as the carbon is the main substance of that low combustion which keeps up the heat of the body; yet who would be so foolish as to prescribe antiscorbutic coal, phosphorus, lime, and nire for his daily food? No one. We cannot tell why it is that man must plow, sow, and reap grain, and why he must slay the ox for his food, when the same substances of which his body is composed, can be dug from the dust beneath his feet; we only know that such is the fact.—The grain of wheat requires sunshine, moisture, and the blanket of mother earth, to make it germinate, grow up, and come forth again in the golden harvest to gladden the heart of man. These operations of nature to produce certain results we are acquainted with, and have learned the facts by observation. All the knowledge of the farmer must be obtained by experience and careful observation. His business is a practical one; not that of a dreamer or speculator; his eyes must be open to see and his hands always ready to do—never afraid to try an experiment, and never too hasty to adopt a theory without experiment. Experiment alone can determine the value of fertilizers, and the best mode of farming—such as the best modes of applying fertilizers—the times, soil, and seasons most suitable to do so. It is our opinion that every farmer should have a few acres of his farm set off for model experimental agriculture; and this period of the year, we believe, is the proper time to commence such a system, hence our present remarks.

Election of Borough Officers.

At an election for Borough officers, held on Monday last, the 5th instant, the following persons were duly chosen: Burgess—Joseph Hanse. High Constable—William Horn. SOUTH WARD—Council—Reuben Reiss. Peter Heller. Street Commissioner—John Hagenbach. School Director—Amos Eisinger. NORTH WARD—Council—J. Dieffenheiser. Owen Saeger. E. R. Newhard. Street Commissioner—Solomon Lucas. School Director—Francis E. Samuels.

The Silver Currency.

The U. S. Senate on Monday ordered to be engrossed for a third reading the bill reported on the 8th inst., by the Committee on Finance, in pursuance of a recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, providing for a new silver coinage, in pieces of the denomination of half a dollar and less, to contain a greater portion of alloy than the silver coins now in use. The measure is viewed as one of importance, in order to retain in the country a currency which is so essential in all business transactions. The bill, if it shall pass the House of Representatives, is to go into effect on the 1st of May next.

Daguerreotypes.

Mr. S. Boreau, continues taking likenesses in this borough. It is generally conceded, in fact we have never heard anything to the contrary, that Mr. B. takes very superior likenesses, and by the aid of his sky light arrangement, our citizens have a fair opportunity to get single pictures, and particularly groups, to a better advantage than ever heretofore. Price of single pictures \$1.00.

Poor Man's Country.

This is emphatically the poor man's country. A well made, industrious, economical pair of young people, however poor, rarely fail to secure a comfortable living, and a large majority a competence in the bargain. The United States Government is now seriously discussing the propriety of giving every actual settler a farm out of our public lands—one hundred and sixty acres—a very snug tract indeed. When the hard toilers of King oppressed, and Priest ridden Europe learn that the United States Government gives every poor man who will cultivate it, a farm, how often will their wistful glances be turned towards this favored land. We hope the bill will pass. It is estimated, that if the public lands belonging to the United States, are sold only as rapidly in the future, as in the past, it will take nine hundred years to dispose of them.

Cass in New York and Maryland.

From the New York Herald, of yesterday, we see that old Tammany Hall has declared in the strongest terms for General Cass. And notably here the Old Hunkers, but so also have the Young Democracy, unfurled his name to the breeze. Simultaneously with this movement at the North, comes the announcement that another Southern State, Maryland, has also hoisted the same colors.

Grain Growers.

The Washington Intelligencer announces, from information received from Charles Grabel, Esq., United States Consul for Hesse Cassel, Hesse Darmstadt, and Haverlo, that in consequence of the general deficiency of the last crop of grain, and the high prices occasioned thereby, the States composing the Zoll Verein of Germany have passed a Decree, that from the first of the present month to the first of September next, grain, legumes and flour can be imported into the Zoll Verein free of duty. The import duty on grain, previous to said decree, was about seven cents a bushel, and that on flour amounted to a prohibition, being two dollars and fifty cents per barrel.

Worse and Worse.

There is, says the Montgomery Ledger, no mistake but that the iron business is suffering more and more every year by the foreign competition. The importations of foreign boiler plate iron, a description upon which the mills still in operation are running, is driving the American article out of market, as it is impossible for our mills to make iron at prices for which the imported article is sold. There must be an increase of tariff, or the wages of all persons engaged in the manufacture of iron must come down materially. In fact, prices and wages must come down all round. Of the two alternatives we would prefer an increase of tariff, and the ruling party in Congress will learn probably, when it is too late, that the vote of the workers of iron is of some consequence in a general election. Whether the loss will be made up from the farming community, on account of the benefit derived from getting the article cheaper from abroad than at home, we seriously doubt, for experience within the past six or eight years seems to demonstrate that the foreign market for their surplus grain is not to be depended on, and a good many farmers seem to think a man engaged in the iron business in this country, will buy five times as much of their produce, as the same man or any other man and his family would, if he was located in England, and we purchased from him there.

The operations of the present tariff has driven the woollen manufacturers of Manunk out of the market, and the mills have been standing idle, and it is a query whether the cheapness of the article, which takes the place of that formerly made there, compensates the grain growing interest for the loss of the labor to the country consequent thereupon.

Let there be a Change.

There should be a change in the management of the State Works. The interest of the State requires it. The people demand it. Let them not be teased to any man, or set of men. Don't employ three men at \$4 dollars per day, who think more of how to make places for political friends to feed out of the public crib, than anything else. Have one man—one head, to control them. Pay him \$10,000 and get the most honest, conscientious, practical, scientific business man to be found to fill the station.—If such a man can't be had for \$10,000, better pay him \$25,000, than have more politicians to control the works, whose highest ambition is to promote party interests. Let the man's glory be to keep the works in good order, and every year secure by his energy, labor and foresight, a large accession to the State revenues, and thus relieve the people of their burdens. The Reading Rail Road pays their President \$10,000 per year—other roads, pay their Presidents \$5 and \$8,000. This is the way.—Let a man be had to give his whole soul to the matter, and pay him well for the service. The necessary compensation will secure the necessary talent. Dawn with the present miserable system. Let the collected wisdom of the Legislature unite, in making such legislation, as will attain more efficiency, and more economy on our improvements.—Pottstown Ledger.

Break in the Delaware.

A serious breach, says the Eastern Sentinel, occurred on the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, near Clifford's Falls, some distance below this place, on Monday last. The wall, which is a very high one at this place, was torn away for some distance, and carried into the Delaware. We are informed that it will require about ten days to repair the damages, and put the Canal again in navigable order.

Protective Tariff Men.

It was with mingled joy, that we read the accounts of the various Tariff meetings held during this winter, in various portions of our State. A large meeting without distinction of party was held in New Castle, Mercer Co., at which the Democrats took a very active part, declaring that the interests of Pennsylvania, were suffering under the operation of the low Tariff of 1846, and that it was the duty of Pennsylvania to demand an increase of the Tariff on Iron and Coal, and some of the gentlemen in their zeal intimated that if Congress refused to do so, that they would march in a body to the Capitol and demand it.

Also in Berks and Schuylkill counties, have large meetings been held by the Democrats in favor of increasing the Tariff on Iron and Coal, at which sundry resolutions were passed in favor of Protection to American Industry, in preference to British capital and labor.

Pennsylvania Canal Trade.—The business done on our canal since its opening is almost incredible. Up to Saturday night, there had been 209 boats cleared at Pottsville, the freights sent eastward exceed 10,000,000 pounds, five thousand tons; and the cash received for tolls, \$6,512 66. This is a most encouraging report.

Massachusetts.—In the Massachusetts House of Representatives over the Speaker's chair is an eagle, holding in its beak a scroll, with the words, "God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts." A member recently submitted an order directing that there should be added to this invocation, "and the Union of the States."

Public Meeting.

At a meeting of citizens of Allentown, held at the Court House, on the 3d day of April, 1853, convened in pursuance of public notice, to take into consideration the present deranged condition of the public Water Works, and to devise means for a redress of their grievances: Robert E. Wright, Esq., was called to the chair, and Dr. Jesse Samuels, appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated, and the incompetency of the present board of directors portrayed by the chairman. On motion, John D. Lawall, Major Wm. Fry, C. S. Bush, Esq., Charles Seagraves, John B. Moser, Thomas Yeager, and Thomas Weaver, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, who, after a short absence, reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas the Northampton Water Company is by the express terms of its charter bound to convey water to such persons, as may be disposed to use the same, at such price, and upon such terms and consideration, as may be mutually agreed upon between the president and managers thereof, and the person or persons desirous of using the same, and also at all times to have a sufficient quantity of water prepared in hydrants or cisterns, to be used in case of fire, without compensation.

And whereas, since the works of said company have been in operation there has never during the summer months, been an adequate supply of pure and wholesome water furnished, for the use of families, nor at any time the quantity required for the extinguishing of fires, though both have been well paid for and are within the reasonable means of the company; in consequence of which great loss of property and suffering has ensued to the public, in violation both of the spirit and letter of the charter of said Corporation.

And whereas, in addition to this, (growing bold and reckless by the uncomplaining submission, which we have hitherto borne their tyrannical conduct) the present board of Managers have attempted and are now endeavoring to compel the public to purchase water permits on terms which, if acceded to, would render the Company as independent of the laws of the land as it has hitherto been reckless of the wholesome restraints of common honesty and public opinion, and enables its avaricious, illiberal and narrow minded Managers to collect all its annual revenues without discharging on their part, the duties for which the exclusive privileges which they possess, were originally granted, and for which they demand payment in advance.

And whereas the managers of the Water Company have lately created a duplicate of fictitious certificates of Stock, of no real value, and evidently intended for the sole purpose of defrauding the State of the legal tax on all dividends over six per cent.

And whereas the Borough of Allentown is the holder of five thousand dollars worth of the Capital Stock of said Water Company, and an acceptance of such fictitious certificates would not add one dollar to the actual value of the stock held by said Borough. But on the contrary would be a direct participation in the fraud, thus attempted on the revenue laws of the Commonwealth.

And Whereas, judging the future from the past there is great reason to believe that submission now would but invite additional and still more outrageous violations of right and justice from this soulless corporation: Therefore

Resolved—That the Northampton Water Company has entirely forfeited the confidence of the public,—abused its privileges and violated its charter, times and ways without number,—that its present managers are utterly unfit for the station they occupy, and that the claims and pretensions now set up and about to be enforced by them, under which they constitute themselves the sole judges of the annual value of the water furnished to each family—under which the pretentious insist on payment in advance, and at the same time reserve the right to withhold the water at their pleasure or caprice, without being responsible for such deprivation,—added to which the illiberal and ridiculous attempt to direct the use to which the water shall be applied by those who purchase and pay for it; these and other acts of a kindred nature have filled the measure of their petty tyranny, and called loudly for such redress as will forever secure us from similar encroachments and grievances.

Resolved—That we consider the attempt to force upon us, the new permits, in their present obnoxious form, as an insult, and an outrage to our feelings, and we hereby collectively and individually Pledge ourselves not to accept of or pay for the same, be the consequences what they may—we are willing to abide the result.

Resolved—That a committee of five be appointed to take into consideration the propriety of proceeding against the said Company, in order to effect a forfeiture of their charter, and to prepare and submit to the next meeting, a plan of procedure, in case such forfeiture should be determined. Whereupon the following committee was appointed—Wm. Fry, J. D. Lawall, Jesse Samuels, M. Hannum, and Joseph F. Newhard.

Resolved—That the Burgess and Town Council are hereby requested not to accept of, or in any wise countenance the said emission of spurious certificates of stock.

Resolved—That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers of the Borough.

Resolved—That when this meeting adjourns it adjourns to meet again on Tuesday evening next.

Charcoal for Swine.—It is not perhaps generally known that one of the best articles that can be given to swine while in preparation for the tub is common charcoal. The nutritive properties are so great that they have subsisted on it without other food for weeks together. Geese confined so as to deprive them of motion, and feed them on three grains of corn per day, and as much charcoal as they can devour, have become fat in eight days. The hog eats voraciously after a little time, and is never sick while she has a full supply. It should always be kept in the styes, and be fed to the inmates regularly like all other food.

CLEANINGS.

Thomas Jefferson was born on the 2d of April, 1743.

James Thompson and wife, of Bourbon county, Ky., have obtained \$5000 damages from John P. Campbell, for slander.

There are 600 steamers on the Ohio and Mississippi of 150,000 tonnage, worth \$16,000,000, and carrying \$260,000,000 freight yearly.

The Buchanan Rifle Corps is the name of a new military company just formed at Lancaster, Pa.

Advertising in English papers.—The lowest charge for advertising in the London Times is about three dollars a square; even a line announcing a marriage or death costs seven shillings—nearly two dollars.

A White Partridge.—A gentleman in Hopewell township, York county, Pa., trapped a few months ago, a partridge that was perfectly white, with all the other marks peculiar to the race.—The York Press says it has been purchased by a gentleman of Baltimore.

The jury box now in use in the city of Lynn, Mass., has been kept for its present purposes, 120 years. The one used in Portsmouth, N. H., was made in the year 1730, and has been in regular use for 122 years.

Some enterprising merchant has recently shipped five hundred dollars worth of dogs to California.

Pennsylvania and the Tariff.

The annual report recently presented by the directors of the Philadelphia Board of Trade to the members embodies a statement of facts bearing upon the tariff question, and the condition of the Iron Trade of Pennsylvania under the operation of the measure of 1846.—That branch of industry is represented as still experiencing a decline that threatens ultimately to deprive it of all vitality; and the figures introduced by the Secretary of the United States Treasury into his report are cited as in strict accordance with the individual experience of many members of the Board. We quote from the directors statement: "In 1840, according to the census of that year, Pennsylvania produced 98,395 tons of pig iron, and 87,244 tons of wrought iron. In 1847, 389,350 tons of pig iron, and 203,727 tons of wrought iron. In 1850, the census returns, 385,702 tons of pig iron, and 192,606 tons of wrought iron."

"Had there been no change in the tariff, or had that change been only so far modified as to have permitted the manufacturers to continue their business at a profit, instead of a loss, it cannot be doubted that Pennsylvania alone would now be producing pig iron to the extent of 800,000 tons per annum, and that the demand of the country would have warranted this extended production.

"The loss of the people of Pennsylvania, and to the merchants of this city, whose business is prosperous, or the reverse, in the exact ratio of the prosperity of the producing classes, is at this moment felt in the great falling off of demand for merchandise among both agriculturists and manufacturers in this State. The Commonwealth feels that she has sustained a loss to her revenue in diminished tolls on her public improvements, made at a cost of \$40,000,000; and instead of a traffic which ought to press upon her canals and fill her coffers with revenue, her furnaces and rolling mills are half idle—the coal ore, and limestone lie comparatively worthless in the ground—her workmen, the creators of her wealth, are in a measure, idle—the crops of her sturdy farmers are neither wanted at home nor abroad, even at their present low prices; and the treasurer of this great State has been obliged to call upon the Legislature, now in session, for authority to borrow temporarily \$300,000, to enable him to meet the semi-annual interest upon the State loan payable to-day.

"That we may not be considered as having attached undue importance to the existing depression in the manufacture of iron, in its effects upon the interests of this State, we submit some facts, taken from a statistical work on the manufacture of iron published by the Convention of Iron Masters, held in this city, December 30, 1849:

"The total imports of iron, including manufactures of steel and iron and steel, was 319,375 tons, value \$15,058,961, which was composed of the following items:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Tons. Coal: 1,412,649. Iron ore: 1,033,729. Limestone: 411,706. Breadstuffs consumed in feeding 56,471 laborers in Great Britain, representing a population of 282,355 persons, at 30 dollars worth per head: \$8,470,650.

The same population in this country would have consumed 60 dollars worth of breadstuffs per head, or \$14,117,750. "The total exports of breadstuffs for the year ending December 24, 1849, from the United States to all the world was \$23,895,183. Of which Great Britain and Ireland took \$14,757,000, which is a less amount in value than the iron imported from that country, and less than the 282,355 persons dependent on the works producing this large quantity of iron would have consumed in breadstuffs had they produced it on the banks of the Susquehanna, Schuylkill, or Lehigh, at the wages paid to American workmen.

"It was thought a great matter in 1840 to have the whole world for a market to our agriculturists, and it was made the chief motive, and most potent argument, in favor of a reduction of duties; but while the custom house returns the fact that we have exported fewer breadstuffs to the world's market in 1851 than we did in 1846, before the duties were reduced on foreign imports, and before the English corn laws were abolished; and the further fact that we are importing more than five times as much iron as we did, by which we have lost a home market for more than \$14,000,000 of breadstuffs, and have allowed to remain under ground several millions of tons of coal, ore, and limestone—the delusion at once becomes apparent; and we cannot doubt that, if the matter is properly brought before Congress, a wiser legislation on this subject will result in remedying the evils so grievous to the people of Pennsylvania and injurious to the growth and prosperity of this city.

Legislative Proceedings.

Hannauville, March, 31, 1852. SENATE.

On the 31st of March, the bill to restrict the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors came up in order on third reading and passed by a vote of 17 yeas to 15 nays.

Mr. Hamilton moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Bill to increase the capital stock of the Southwork Bank, which was carried by a vote of 17 to 12. The bill was then laid over for the next day.

On motion of Mr. Hamlin, the further supplement to the act incorporating the Delaware, Lehigh, Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad Company, was taken up, read a second and third time and passed.

On the 1st of April, Mr. Crabb moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill to recharter the Easton Bank. The motion was negatived by a tie vote.

The bill to increase the capital stock of the Southwork Bank, came up in order on second reading.

Mr. Muhlenberg moved an amendment requiring the new stock to be sold at public sale, and the amount of premium realized, paid into the State Treasury as a bonus.

The bill to increase the capital stock of the Southwork Bank, came up on the second of April on second reading. The question pending being upon the amendment of Mr. Muhlenberg, requiring the new stock to be sold, offered yesterday, which was adopted by a vote of 20 to 11.

On motion of Mr. Crabb, the further consideration of the Southwork Bank was then postponed for the present.

On motion of Mr. Shimer, the bill to incorporate the Farmers' and Mechanics Bank of Allentown was taken up, read a second and third time and passed finally by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Barnes, Carothers, Crabb, Darlington, Frailley, Hamilton, Hamlin, Haslett, Kunkel, M'Farland, M'Murtrie, Malone, Matthias, Meyers, Robertson, Shimer, Stifer and Walker. Speaker—18.

Yeas—Messrs. Baily, Buckalew, Carson, Evans, Fernon, Forsyth, Fulton, Hoge, Jones, M'Caslin, Paclter—19.

On motion of the same Senator, the bill to recharter the Easton Bank, was taken up, read a third time and passed finally by the following yeas 19, nays 10.

On motion of Mr. Frailley, the bill to incorporate the Anthracite Bank of Tamaqua, was taken up on second reading and passed finally by the vote of 17 to 12.

On motion of Mr. Carson, the bill to incorporate the Erie City Bank was taken up, read a second and third time and passed finally by the vote of 18 to 11.

On motion of Mr. Lilly, the bill to incorporate the Mauch Chunk Bank, was taken up for final passage.

Mr. Bonham moved that the House go into committee of the whole for the purpose of amending the bill so as to restrict the issues to notes less than the denomination of ten dollars, which motion was defeated by the very decisive vote of 46 against 15.

On the 2nd of April Mr. Bonham, chairman of the committee of Ways and Means, reported an amendment to the appropriation bill, to issue certificates of stock with coupons attached to the amount of \$5,000,000 at 5 per cent, to be allotted to the highest and best bidder, for the purpose of paying that portion of the State debt which is now due, or will become due in the year 1853. Ordered to be printed.

The following public bills were acted upon, and passed.

An act to authorize the County Commissioners to subscribe for and preserve two or more newspapers published weekly in their respective counties.

A further supplement to an act in reference to partitions in Orphans Courts.

An act regulating the descent of property of the mother of illegitimate children.

Political.

The Southern Press is out in favor of a separate Southern Rights Organization, and against Scott and Cass for the Presidency.

The Petersburg Intelligencer, [Whig.] says that Gen. Scott must come out fully for the Compromise, or it will unite in any opposition to defeat his election. The editor says his native town, and every Southern State, county, and precinct will vote against him if he does not boldly come out in favor of the Compromise measures.

The Washington Telegraph publishes a letter from Hon. James Buchanan to Washington, Lady, in which he says he has no special ambition for the Presidency, except it came as a compliment from his countrymen.

Democratic Convention.—The Southern Rights Democratic Convention re-assembled at Mill-Edgeville, Georgia, April 1, at 3 o'clock, according to adjournment, and received the committee Thirty-Three, reaffirming the Baltimore platform of 1844 and 1848, and recommending the appointment of forty Delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

This report was adopted, and the Delegates were appointed; four from each Judicial District were nominated by the Delegates from the District, and eight for the State a large were nominated by the Convention.

The Delegates to the Baltimore Convention so instructed to show no preference for any particular candidate; but, although not expressed, it is understood that a large majority of the Convention were in favor of Buchanan as their first choice.

The Convention adjourned at 9 o'clock, P. M.

Great Discovery.—In Sweden, they have frozen a female convict for nine months, after which she gave signs of life. If this system should prove successful, where a boon it would be to maidens of a certain age. All they would have to do, after running their first career of coquetry, would be to freeze themselves up for a few years, and come out again tender virgins.

Mrs. Swishelm the editress of the Pittsburg Saturday Visitor, has recently—after 15 years of married life—become for the first time a mother.

On the twentieth of April next, Louis Napoleon will be forty-four years of age.